PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

No. 54,388.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
6-39 P.M.				
18th Apr.	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9600
25th „	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
2nd May	ORIENTAL	8284	HIMALAYA	6898
9th „	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
16th „	ORIENTAL	8284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd „	ARABIA	7908	.....	.....
30th „	ORIENTAL	8284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
13th „	PENINSULAR	8294	VICTORIA	6922
20th „	OCEANA	6919	.....	.....
27th „	PENINSULAR	8294	BRITANNIA	6925
4th July	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9021
18th „	PENINSULAR	8294	.....	.....
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	16th Apr. 1908.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

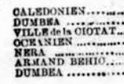
Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	24th Apr. 1908.
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	19th June „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.



BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Apl. 1908
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	13th May „

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 460	Rs. 305	Rs. 160
Return tickets available two years	„ 900	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 870; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th April 1908.
ISCHIA	6,000	.....	17th May 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to ..... to SINGAPORE Rs. 160, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

For further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
AGENT,
No. 52, HORNBY ROAD.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ The House is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LILAVA	2,170	Mon. 20th Apr.	9 a. m.	P. D. & C.*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 16th Apr.	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 17th Apr.	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 20th Apr., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th Apr., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomers, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "LANDAURA," 3,308 tons, sailing on or about 18th April.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

S. S. "VIRAWA," 3,360 tons, sailing on or about 16th April, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

14th April, 1908.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Moses	16th April 1908.
KORBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May 1908.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcovich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badosich	1st June 1908.
KORBER	5,701	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* VORWAERTS	5993	R. Belnarz	27th Apr. 1908.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipp at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
TRIESTE	5905	N. Chersich	24th Apr. 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co,
Second House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return.	Single.	Return
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	„	40	„	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Glasgow	..	.....	Apr. 28	.....	May 19
City of Benares	..	Apr. 19	....	May 10	June 1
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	....	June 9	July 1
City of Karachi	..	June 4	....	June 22	July 15
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	....	July 10	Aug. 2
City of London	..	July 13	....	July 31	Aug. 23
City of Manchester	..	July 30	....	Aug 8	Sept. 1
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 16
City of Calcutta	..	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 9	Oct. 1
City of Karachi	..	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26	Oct. 20
Trafford Hall	..	Oct. 12	....	Oct. 29	Nov. 22
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 5	Nov. 29
City of London	..	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 25	Dec. 21 1909
Merton Hall	..	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Jan. 1
City of Calcutta	..	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Jan. 7
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 23 1909
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 20

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS. Bombay

DR. BISWAS'S

MAGIC PILLS.

An Excellent Tonic for Young and Old.

EVERY MAN SHOULD HAVE A BOX.

ALL details cannot be published. Those who want to know the particulars, should write to the Manager with half-anna stamp for reply. Price Rs. 2-8 per box.

DR. H. BISWAS,
AMRITA BAZAR MEDICAL HALL,
Bazar P O Amritaf (essore)

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the 'BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up ..... Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits ..... Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Canton.	Kobe.
Calcutta.	Manila.	San Francisco.
Singapore.	Cebu.	City of Mexico.
Penang.	Shanghai.	Washington.
Hong Kong.	Yokohama.	Panama.
	Colon.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Post Box No. 45.
HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000, (£6,000,000.)

CAPITAL.....£ 6,000,000
SURPLUS.....£ 796,815

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.
Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.
Drafts and Letters of Credit is sued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.
The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.
Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Setrong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.
Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 2 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE

GLADIATOR

PLEASURE CAR FOR TOWN OR COUNTRY
IS
THE BEST AUTOMOBILE
IN THE WORLD AT THE PRICE.

TO ROMP UPHILL CHOOSE THE GLADIATOR.

The ability to tackle Hills at a good speed means the ability to sustain a good average pace without racing and the SPLENDID EFFICIENCY of the

GLADIATOR

in this respect has been fully evidenced by the many Hill Climb Tests.
It is The Most Economical car on the market.
1907 Heavy T. T. Race.....First in Petrol Consumption. Second in Speed.
You are cordially invited to call and inspect the splendid types of the World's

BEST AUTOMOBILES

At our Show Room at 31, Rampart Row.

GLADIATOR	10	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	12	h. p.	TWO CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	14-18	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	18-25	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.
GLADIATOR	28-35	h. p.	FOUR CYLINDER PHAETONS.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund .....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ..... „ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Lioyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mugden (Mukden)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ..... „ £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow	
Bombay	Singapore.	Saigon.	
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.	
Calcutta	Bangkok.	Tientsin.	
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.	
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.	
Colombo	Manilla.	Kobe.	
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.	
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.		
Ipoh (Perak).			

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.
Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-3 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 3 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHARE-HOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY.	KARRACHEE.	CALCUTTA.
MADRAS.	COLOMBO.	KANDY.
GALLE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.
HONGKONG,	and SHANGHAI.	

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

JAMES STEUART,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) .....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa,

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special" Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. "Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000 Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 387, care of "Bombay Gazette."

The Name

"DUNLOP"

Signifying Unapproached
Excellence in Tyre Construction

THE NEW DUNLOP DETACHABLE RIM

Is now on view at the Show Rooms,
Bombay Cycle and Motor Agency,
WATERLOO MANSIONS,
Rampart Row, Bombay.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS

FOR

QUALITY.

JAMS, PICKLES, TEAS, COFFEES.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES,
14, HUMMUM STREET,
BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 2-8

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

The Softness, Mellowness and fine Character of this Brand are produced by age, high quality and judicious Blending.

Rs. 2-6 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SOLE AGENTS:
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., Ltd.,
BOMBAY.

OUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY,

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.
CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.
CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.
FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.
HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DESCRIPTIVE SHEET ALMANACK,
FOR 1908.

Only a few Copies available. Got up in a neat and an attractive style in colours on superior paper. Contains a brief valuable and useful information regarding H. E. the Governor's Personal Staff and Additional Members in Council, Gazetted Public Holidays and various departments of the Bombay Municipality, the Bombay Port Trust, the B. B & C. I. Ry., the G. I. P. Ry., Bombay Post Office, the Stamp Schedule, &c.
Price per copy ANNAS FOUR only. Apply at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE," GREEN STREET.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete record of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 16 per annum.

INSURANCES.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital **Rs. 5,000,000.**
Subscribed Capital **Rs. 2,554,300.**

**COMPANY'S F

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

POSTAL NOTICE

FRIDAY, the 17th instant, being an authorised POST OFFICE HOLIDAY, the latest day for POSTING Foreign Parcels at the Town Sub-Offices in Bombay will be THURSDAY.

H. TULLOCH.
Presy. Postmaster.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
BOMBAY, 14TH APRIL, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE ON GOOD FRIDAY

ON GOOD FRIDAY, 17th April, 1908, the LOCAL TRAIN SERVICE, between BOMBAY and KALYAN, will be the same as on SUNDAYS as shown in the Time Table.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
For General Traffic Manager.

VICTORIA TERMINUS DATED 14TH APRIL, 1908.

MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY.

FROM the 15th of April and until further notice the TRAIN SERVICE between NERAL and Matheran, will be as follows:—

		Extra.		
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
NERAL.....Dep.	6-50	9-45	16-30
MATHERAN..... Arr.	8-50	11-45	18-30
			Extra.
	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
MATHERAN.....Dep.	7-25	13-50	15-50
NERAL.....Arr.	9-15	15-42	17-42

Extra Trains will run when required.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
For General Traffic Manager.
G. I. P. Railway.

BOMBAY, 13TH APRIL, 1908.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

THE Public are hereby informed that as the Easter Holidays commence from 17th April, 1908, Stations authorized to issue Week-end Return Tickets, may commence to issue them from 16th Instant instead of from Friday, the 17th April, and will be available for completion of Return Journey till 12 noon on TUESDAY, the following week as usual.

H. C. RAIFORD,
For General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, 14TH APRIL, 1908.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Share-holders of this Company, will be held at its Registered Office, the Carnac Iron Works, opposite Victoria Docks, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4-30 o'clock P. M. (S. T.)

To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and Audited Balance Sheet, made up to 31st December, 1907.

To declare a Dividend and to transact such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 27th day of April to 11th May, 1908, both days inclusive.

J. P. HEPWORTH,
Secretary and Manager,
ALCOCK ASHDOWN & Co., LTD.

Bombay, 14th April, 1908.

THE SHOLAPUR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 4 (Bombay Time), for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1907.
2nd. To declare a dividend.
3rd. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by retation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th April to the 2nd May 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJI GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 2ND APRIL, 1908.

THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on Wednesday, the 15th day of April, 1908, at 3 P. M. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1907.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. A. G. Dovey as a Director made by the Board.
4. To elect two Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1908, and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 29th April, 1908, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED,
S. M. MOSES—DIRECTOR,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 26th March, 1908.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite APPLICATIONS for the POST of DEPUTY SECRETARY.

The pay of the post is Rs. 600 per mensem rising by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs.800 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance (approximately 6½ o/o on salary) and the selected candidate will be appointed on probation for a period of twelve months on a salary of Rs. 600 per mensem plus Exchange Compensation Allowance.

If confirmed in the appointment, the period of probation will count as service, and the selected candidate will become a subscriber to the Trustees' Provident Fund and will have the privileges of the European Service Leave Rules comprised in the Civil Service Regulations of Government. Applications stating age, and accompanied by full particulars of qualification and previous experience and copies of testimonials, should be addressed to the Secretary, Bombay Port Trust, and will be received up to 1st June, 1908.

Applicants should be Europeans of good education and not less than 25 years of age. Previous experience in Government or Corporation Secretariat duties will be taken into consideration in making a selection.

A first class passage to Bombay will be paid in the case of a candidate selected in England.

A return passage will be granted in case the selected candidate is not confirmed at the end of the year's probation.

By Order of the Trustees,
H. E. HART,
Secretary.

PORT TRUST OFFICE, BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

CONNAUGHT HOTEL, POONA.

CUISINE OF THE VERY BEST
Most Central Position.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.
DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.
Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by
STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
81, Hornby Road, Bombay

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Evenings. Rs.13 per annum inclusive of postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
Modern Egypt. By the Earl of Cromer. Two volumes, with Portraits...	21	0
A Calendar of the Court Minutes, etc., of the East India Company, 1635-1639. By Ethel Bruce Sainsbury. With an Introduction and Notes by William Foster, published under the Patronage of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council	9	3
English Socialism of To-day. Its Teaching and its Aim Examined. By the Right Hon. H. O. Arnold-Forster, M. P., Author of "The Citizen Reader," "How to Solve the Irish Land Question," &c. Crown 8vo.		
Wanderings in Arabia. By Charles M. Doughty, Author of "The Dawn in Britain." With a Portrait and Map. In 2 Vols....	14	0
No. 10, Downing Street, White-Hall: Its History and Associations. By Chas. Eyre Pascoe. With 52 Illustrations. Crown 4to Cloth gilt	18	6
Rambling Recollections. By Sir Henry Drummond Wolff. With Photogravure and other Illustrations, 2 Vols.	26	4
James Thomson. By G. C. Macaulay. New Volume in English Men of Letters Series. ...	1	12
The Inward Light. By H. Fielding Hall. Author of "The Soul of a People."	8	12
The International Geography. By Seventy Authors. Edited by Hugh Robert Mill, D.Sc. With 489 Illustrations....	11	4
Fevers in the Tropics. Their Clinical and Microscopical Differentiation, including the Milroy Lectures on Kala-Azar. By Leonard Rogers, I.M.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.P. Professor of Pathology, University of Calcutta... ...	26	4
Memoirs of Monsieur Claude, Chief of Police Under the Second Empire. Translated by K. P. Wormeley. With Portraits.		
Daily Mirror Reflections. By W. K. Haselden. Being 100 Cartoons (and a few more) culled from the pages of the "Daily Mirror" ...	0	12
A Princess of Intrigue, Anne Geneviève de Bourbon, Duchess de Langueville and her times. By H. Noel Williams. With Portraits. 2 Vols.	21	0
Through the Mutiny. Reminiscences of Thirty Years' Active Service and Sport in India. By T. N. Walker. With Illustrations... ...	6	9
The India of the Future. By Col. L. J. H. Grey, C. S. I. With preface by Lt.-Genl. Sir E. R. Elles, G. C. I. E. Reprinted from the U. S. Magazine....	0	12

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCH NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.
They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 85.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
10, BANK STREET.

On SUNDAY the 19th inst. at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 11, Queen's Road, Fort, opposite the Church Gate Station, the valuable and artistic design dining, drawing, office and bedroom furniture, such as dining table, chairs, large mirror back side board with mirror, whatnots, meatsafe, marble top circular tables and teapoys, corner and side cabinets, hall chiffoliers, drawingroom suites of sofas and chairs, office table and book-cases, single and double bedsteads, mirror door almira, and chest-of-drawers, tiled top-top, dressing and washband tables Persian carpets, rich glass and porcelain ware by Treachers, best silver plated ware by Reed and Barton, Hinks lamps, large size Hindoostani airs, musical box with cabinet and spare rollers, abonized solid iron frame, nearly new, cottage piano by Rose and Co., etc., etc., the property of Captain P. F. Pocock, Deputy Adjutant-General and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY AND CO.

BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1908.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WEEK Y SALE.

Messrs. SORABJICOWASJI & Co will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), the following:—

On account of the concerned—
2 cases. each 9 dozen accordeons.
1 case electro-plated trays, square, oval, and octagonal; sizes 20" to 26."

On account of the underwriters:—
F622 1/2—2 cases tin cash boxes.

On account of the concerned:—
A consignment of strong steel cash and document boxes with secret drawers, and velvet lined steel jewel boxes.
A consignment of rich English silver plated trays, bowl and machine chased; sizes: 20" to 26" and 28."
5 set rich cut glass table glassware.

UNRESERVED SALE
OF
DECORATIVE AND OF USEFUL JAPANESE FANCY GOODS.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), to the highest bidder, without reserve, a consignment recently arrived of Japanese decorative articles, consisting of—vases, flower pots, cloisonne brass, gold and silver wire inlaid plates, flower holders, bowls, Satsuma plates, large flower pots, with pedestals, 15-27 and 42 pieces tea sets, cups and saucers, tea pots, umbrella stands, glass beads, bamboo reed and rice curtains, both embroidered screens, and similar other articles in great variety.

Will be on view three days previous to sale.

A RARE OPPORTUITY TO COLLECTORS OF OLD CURIOS.

Sale of old Chinese Embroidery work.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJI & Co. will, To-morrow, THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Rooms, a large collection of old and new Chinese embroidery work, consisting of table and teapoy covers, mantle pieces, bed covers, mandarin robes, cushion covers, silver large wall hanging and similar other silk and gold and silver embroidery work including yellow and red coronation wall hangings, believed to be from the Chinese Imperial palace.

Now on view.

SALE OF 100 BALES BENGAL FINE MACHINE-GINNED COTTON.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co. will, by order of Messrs. Banaji and Co., and on account and at the risk of Nagarmul Gopimul, sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th day of April, 1908, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.), at the Jetha of Shamji Ludha and Co.

100 Bales Bengal fine Machine Ginned Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchasers and the balance shall be paid and goods weighed and cleared away at purchaser's expense within three days from the day of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1908.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CATHEDRAL,
BOMBAY.

Performance of
HANDEL'S
PASSION MUSIC
FROM
"THE MESSIAH."

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15,
6-30 p.m.

CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA
OF
55 PERFORMERS.

LEADER of ORCHESTRA:—Mr. A. SCHMUCK.
ACCOMPANIST:—Mr. CLEMENT ROBINSON.
CONDUCTOR:—Mr. EDGAR FAULKNER.

EMPIRE THEATRE.
LAST NIGHT! LAST NIGHT!!
OF THE
BANDMANN COMEDY CO.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE.
ALICE, SIT-BY-THE-FIRE.
(Miss Hammer's Benefit.)

SPECIAL NOTICE:—The Bandmann Comedy Company will positively leave Bombay on Thursday, April 16th, for Egypt and London where the present Company will disband.
POPULAR PRICES: Rs. 5, 3, 2, 1.
Doors Open 8-30, Commence at 9-30. Box Plan at Messrs. ose & Co.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY NIGHT,
SUNDAYS INCLUDED.
From 7-15 to 8-15, from 8-30 to 9-30, from 10-15 to 11-15
AN EXTRA SHOW EVERY SATURDAY, from 11-15 to 12-15.
DON'T MISS TO SEE
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.
NOTICE.
The whole concern is entirely under European management.

THE ROYAL BIOSCOPE.
THE KING OF CINEMATOGRAPHS.
The Marvellous of 20th Century.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT.
LOCATION: ESPLANADE.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
7th Grand Entire Change of Programme.
The Pictures include
City man's busy day (great success, Alhambra Theatre, London.), Hop-O My thumb, (Foury Tale), Vicar's Garden Party (makes you laugh), Cigar Box (Magic), Tragedy in Coal Mine, and many others.
EVERY EVENING TWO SHOWS.
First from 7 to 8-30, Second from 9-30 to 11 (S. T.)
EVERY SATURDAY EXTRA THIRD SHOW,
From 11 to 12-30.
EVERY SATURDAY ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PRICES AS USUAL.
L. WENZEL,
Manager.

BEWARE of
AMBIGUOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

The ONLY ONE ORIGINAL FIRM OF DASTOOR OCULISTS IS
DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & CO.,
OPPT. THE "BOMBAY CLUB," FORT.
Where Eyes are Examined (FREE of CHARGE) to correct all complicated Errors of Refraction, by our Surgeon-Oculist, DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR, (late Clinical Assistant at the Royal Westminster and other PRINCIPAL EYE HOSPITALS of LONDON) holding DIPLOMAS and CERTIFICATES by the PROFESSORS of the Hospitals testifying to his being "A THOROUGHLY ABLE AND QUALIFIED OPHTHALMIC SURGEON, AND A NEAT AND SKILFUL OPERATOR."
GUARANTEED first quality goods supplied at EXTREMELY MODERATE PRICES.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.
REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order, and even now it work as if it were quite new. Mrs L. ALMEIDA. Girgaum Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Re. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Oppt. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

A GRAND EXHIBITION of HORBICK Silent Sunbeam, Ford and Darracq Motor Cars are to be seen and tried at the Motor House of India. Sole Agents, HILL SAWYER and Co., Medows Street, Bombay.

A PARSEE Gentleman wishes to GIVE LOANS on very moderate interest to respectable European Officials only. Apply Box No. 862, care of "Bombay Gazette."

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiar Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours

ALMANA for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BACON AND CHEESE.—Always on cut. Finest quality. Prices the LOWEST in Bombay.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

BACHELOR.—A young PARSEE BACHELOR, of respectable family, holding a good position in a well established firm, with future prospects, desires in all good faith, to correspond with a respectable Pure Lady, with a view to matrimony. Correspondence strictly confidential. Apply Box No 639, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 598, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

COPIES of Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S LECTURE on "Woman's Proper Place in Society," in pamphlet form. Rs. 2 per copy, can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-8 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 3-8 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable 1 cco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 407, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Install tion supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special." Rs. 3-12 per thousand, and if printed on flap Rs. 4-12 per thousand for quantities of not less than 5,000. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay

FOR SALE.—BAY GELDING, rising 9, very quiet and gentle, would suit Lady Only EUROPEANS need apply. 117 GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servant patronized by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffussil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St. (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights By L. P. Parekh. Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotation for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office

LIFE INSURANCE.—AGENTS WANTED by the NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO'Y. Lowest Rates obtainable. Liberal Agency terms. Apply W. BURN MAUNDER, 2 Green Street, Bombay.

LOST.—A Gold Safety Pin, at the Skating Rink, during Club Night on last Thursday. Finder, please return to Box No. 660, care of this Paper.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MANURE.—PATENT PHOSPHATIC, at Re. 1 per lb. and GENUINE PERUVIAN GUANO, at Annas six per lb. Apply sharp to PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Buildings Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provided for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office at Wai.

TO LET.—"OFFICES, in Wheeler's Buildings, Hornby Road. For Particulars apply to Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co., on the premises.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TO LET.—You or those that do not Subscribe regularly to a daily paper, know that they can have this paper delivered at their homes for Rs. 20 per annum. The Subscription for 6, 3 or 1 month, is Rs. 11,6 and 2 Cash, respectively.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 45 and 47, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

WANTED.—A TRACER, by a European Engineering Firm. Apply with copies of testimonials, stating salary required and previous experience to Box No. 897, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—AN EMPLOYMENT as a MANAGER, by a young Parsi gentleman, fully experienced in general business. Please apply to Box No. 874, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—The whereabouts of Mr. JOHN BATFIELD; last seen at the recent Dog Show, held on the Maidan. WHISTLER, care of this Paper.

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS.
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BANK STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Knight, and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Nanabhoy Bunjorji, the surviving trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of April, 1908, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of unit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement, or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Marine Street, now known as Bank Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 636 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 18, New No. 4855, Old Survey Nos. 10, 1445, and New Survey No. 9539, and bounded as follows:—That is to say: On or towards the east by the said Bank Street, on or towards the west by the property of Cooverji Hormusji Plumber, on or towards the north by the property of Nawab Syed Mahomed Murukhan and on or towards the South by a private passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1296 and Street No. 2-18 and 20 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, and others.

For further particulars and printed copies of the conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors for the trustees, at No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT SEWRI, Near the European Cemetery on the Road to Jackeria Bunder.

Under the directions of Bai Bhikibai and Thakubai, widows and administrices of Hari Dwarkji Thakur, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on account and at the risk of the mortgagers, Moroba Vithoba, Mukund Moroba, and Damji Moroba, in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 8th January, 1897, and made between the abovenamed mortgagers of the first part and the said Hari Dwarkji Thakur of the other part, the following batty fields, on the premises.

DESCRIPTION.

All that piece or parcel of Government Toka land of batty fields situate at Sewri, containing by admeasurement 11,548 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 177 11—218-218, New No. 14358-14427 and New Survey No. 1-2368 in the name of Moroba Vithoba Patel in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, that is to say, on or towards the east by the public passage, on or towards the west and north by the ground of Narayen Vithoba Patel, on or towards the south by the ground of Haji Elias Haji Mahomed and Laxman Namaji.

For further particulars and printed copies of the conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned or to Messrs. Madhavji, Kambdar and Chottubhai, Attorneys for the said Bai Bhikibai and Thakubai, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF COIR ROPES AND COIR YARN.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esq., acting official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Shivram Vithoba and others, insolvents, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p. m., at Syed Mukri Street, Katha Bazaar, Mandvi (near the Musjid).

A large lot of coir ropes, coir yarn, 2 bags betelnuts, 2 large bales sealos, with weights, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and goods taken delivery of the next day.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
SALE OF FURNITURE AT LANOWLEE.

On SATURDAY, the 18th, and SUNDAY, the 19th inst., at 4 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at old Khandala Road (or Rajoo Babaji Road), opposite the bungalow of Mr. Gooljee Singani, Lanowlee, the valuable and handsome French-polished teak and blackwood dining-room, drawing-room, office and bed-room furniture by Robert, Breslaur and Devji Canji and others, consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboard, dinner-waggon, English mahogany sofas and chairs, cabinets, carved pier tables, iron and brass bedsteads, mirror and panel door almyrahs, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, chest-of-drawers, curzon easy chairs, English flower vases, table ornaments, windproof lamps, English tower clocks, striking hour and half hours, ice box with refrigerator, historical engravings and oil pictures, new home sewing machine, English 18-carat gold watch, velvet and Brussel's carpets, majolica jardinieres, rich glassware and crockery ware, cases of spoons, forks and knives, etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Landed Properties at the Junction of Apollo and Forbes Street, Fort.

Under instructions from and by the order of Nowroji Manekji Wadia, Esq., C.I.E., Sir Harkisondas Narotumdas, Kt., and Messrs. Tribhowandas Varjiwandas and Nanabhoy Bunjorji, the Surviving Trustees of the properties of Dowager Lady Avabai Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of April, 1908, at 5 p.m., (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the premises, the undermentioned properties one after the other in separate lots.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo and Forbes Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 940 square yards or thereabouts, and registered together with the land secondly herein after described in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 9, New No. 4824, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the West by the property of Hajee Hassum, on or towards the north by the property hereinafter secondly described and on or towards the south by the said Forbes Street and which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 1026 and 1027, and Street Nos. 32,34, 1 and 2, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Messrs. C. Macdonald and Co. and others, as tenants of the said Trustees.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the junction of Apollo Street and British Hotel Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 460 square yards or thereabouts, and registered together with the land first hereinbefore described in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under Old No. 9, New No. 4834, Old Survey No. 1404, and New Survey No. 9512, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the east by the said Apollo Street, on or towards the west by the property of Haji Hassum, on or towards the north by the said British Hotel Lane, and on or towards the south by the property hereinbefore first described which said premises are Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 1028, and Street Nos. 42,44,46 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Trustees.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim, Kola & Co., Solicitors, for the Trustees, at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "Bird Cage," Middle Colaba, the valuable and neat polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture by Robert, Breslaner and others, crockery and glassware, rich-toned ebonised cottage piano by Zimmerman, pianola with 33 rolls of music, gent's bicycle, windproof lamps, engravings, carpets, etc. The property of A. B. Easton, Esq. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the Sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 15TH APRIL, 1908.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Co. (1902) Ltd.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Masagon.
Telephone No. 838.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS AT PRINCESS AND SHAIK MEMON STREET.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th April, 1908, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the site, the following very valuable building plots for the term of 999 years:

Plots No.	Approximate area	Plots No.	Approximate area
13	633 sq. yds.	18	770 sq. yds.
14	770 "		
15	700 "		
16	695 " Shaik	121	771 "
17	770 " Memon	122	622 "
	St. Plots		

Plans for the sites, conditions of sale, building conditions, form of lease and all further particulars can be had on application from the Trust Engineer, Trust Building, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

Auction Sale of Valuable Pearls.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee and on account and risk of the mortgagor Nawabsada Nusuralikhan and Begam Momtaj Jehan Begam Nusuralikhan:—

2 large round pearls about 85 chows.
2 large pearls (pear shaped about 117½ chows.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BROACH COTTON.

Under instruction from the Japan Trading Company, Ltd., and on account and risk of Mr. Gurmukhrai Sukhanand, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Jetha of Messrs. Delaporta and Patell, Colaba:—

100 Bales of Broach cotton of the good class.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Dr. Edulji Nusserwanji, G. G. M. C., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 16th inst

1, 2, 3,

SHILLINGS STORES CO.

EASTER GIFTS

'PAR EXCELLENCE.'

In selecting gifts there is usually a desire to obtain something out of the common; this desire may be fully gratified to the satisfaction of giver and receiver by inspecting their most varied and much-talked of selection of Artistic, exclusive, and inexpensive

NOVELTIES,

le dernier cri de Paris.

A LIMITED SUPPLY OF

EASTER EGGS, in porcelain with coloured reproductions after Miss Angelica Kauffman.

The favour of a visit to the

INCOMPARABLE SHOWROOMS

AT

59, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT,

Is respectfully solicited and strongly recommended.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, APRIL 13.] [BOMBAY, APRIL 14.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Pins.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols ...	87 1/4		3/16
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2		unchgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	101		1/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities ...	83 3/16		unchgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	25 3/16		unchgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	25 5/16		unchgd
Do. in New York ...	54 5/8	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·12 1/2		unchgd
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·44	1/2	
Do. do. do. New York.	4·88 7/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p. c.	since	19 Mar.
Do. Short London Bills. 3 months' sight	2 5/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills. 6 months' sight	2 5/8		unchgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3		unchgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/4		unchgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 1/8		unchgd
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/4		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23/32d. Unchgd.

Mails :–

The Bombay Mails of 28th instant arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 8th.

* Closing tone of Silver—Quiet but steady.

COTTON.

Liverpool :–

Spots... ...	Easier and with a fair demand.
Futures	...Easier.
East Indian	...Quiet.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales ...	...8,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export..	500
Imports	...3,000
Mid-Americans ...	... 5·60—05
Egyptian F.G.F. Brown ...	7 3/4—1/16

Future Delivery Prices :–

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
5·09	5·09	5·08	5·07	5·03
—12	—12	—12	—12	—11

Spt.-Oct.	Oct-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec. Jan.
4·99	4·95	4·93	4·92
—10	—10	—09	—09

New York :–

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	9,000 bales.
Do. do. last year...	18,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 "
Do. to Continent ...	14,000 "
Spot Cotton—9·90—15.	
Futures—Month of May 8·98—28	Declined owing to unfavourable cables and to weakness in Southern spot-market and increased offerings.
Do. do. June 9·07—23	

New Orleans :–

Spot Cotton—10 3/16—1/16

Futures—Month of May 9·48—19

Do. do. June 9·39—18

Closing Tone of Futures.—Quiet.

WHEAT.

Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 3,790,000.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed–

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 57 3/4 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 per cent. ex-ship 57 1/4 April-May H. A. and D.—Sellers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore 52 1/2 April-May—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :–

Tone of Linseed—Quiet but steady.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 unchanged.

Sugar :–

German granulated Sugar, double bags, C. and F. India, 14s 4 1/2d.

Months of Shipment—May-August.—Sellers.

Tone of Sugar—Firm.

Rubber :–

Para Rubber 3s. 2 1/2d. Value.

SKIN SALES.

Sheep Skin Madras common 1d. to 2d. lower.

Do. medium 1d. to 2d. lower.

Arrivals :–

"Magdala."

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer
34 Boxes Rs ...	Rs. 2,00,000	Zanzibar	Reichstag	National Bank
1 Box Gold Coins	2,618	Alexandria	Oriental	I H H Obadiah
5 Boxes Sovs ...	22,334			
Gold Coins ...	19,091	Aden	do	Sundry Importers
Rupees ...	7,375			
1 Bundle Sovs ...	300			
Gold Coins ...	1,400	Muscat	Bulimba	M M H Abdoal

BOMBAY MARKETS.

TUESDAY EVENING.] [14TH APRIL, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates–

Bank of England ... 3 per cent. from 19th March.
Bank of Bengal ..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Bombay..... 7 per cent. „ 26th „
Bank of Madras ..... 9 per cent. „ 11th Feb.

Money :–

Borrowers for two months at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :–

There has been another quiet day in the exchange market. The best rates available have been 1s. 3 27-32 T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8 for demand Bank bills but the enquiry is still very trifling. There are buyers of T. T. for comparatively near delivery at 1s. 3 7/8d. but probably the earliest date that the rate is available is 15th May and onwards. Credits are very scarce at 1s. 4 1 32d. 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are easier, with little doing.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 7/8d.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 4 5/32d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Paris	168
Do. 3 months'sight—Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	133 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	18 3/4

Government Paper.

The Market opened steady at 96 11/16 for ready and the Settlement. There has not been much doing in the Bazaar either in ready or for the account and the opening quotations obtained at the close, but with probably small sellers. The Calcutta Market was advised in the morning as 96 13/16 for ready and for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs.	96·11
1st Settlement	„	96·11

Bullion :–

Bar silver in London is unchanged at 25 3-16 ready and 25 5-16 for delivery in two months. New York was 1-8 better at 54 5-8. In the local market the tone has been firmer. The ready rate today opened at 65 13-16 and gradually advanced to 66 1 8 ex-duty, at which there are buyers at the close. Forward rates are also firmer and close as under. Bar Gold is steady :—

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...	15	3	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready ...	66	2	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	65	10	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement	65	4	0

COTTON.

Market Report :–

The market opened easier with prices from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 lower and during the day rates further gave away. In the afternoon business was done to a small extent in fine M. G. Bengals, May delivery, at Rs. 180 1-2, and in fine Broach, April delivery, as low as Rs. 250. After receipt of the Liverpool opener prices steadied somewhat and closing quotations, though irregular, are about as under. Export houses have been sellers.

Holders of ready cotton are showing more inclination to realize and prices are easier, but the off-take at Colaba was small, buyers being indifferent.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	253	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kumpti	211/12	„
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	205/6	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola	202	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	202	„
Fine M. G. Muttia ...	192	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	188	„
Fine M. G. Koundesh ...	193/4	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	181/82	„
Bagalkot Bijapur	212	„
Good Westerns	216	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	236	„

Liverpool Opener :–

Opening Tone	Easier.	
Estimated Sales	7,000	bales
Total Imports	9,000	

Future Delivery Prices :–

A. M.	M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S
5·04	5·04	5·04	5·03	4·99
—05	—05	—06	—04	—04

S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J
1·95	4·91	4·89	4·88
—04	—04	—04	—04

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :

The market is steady with a fair inquiry. We quote :—

Ready	Rs. 8 7 6	B. T.
Apl.-May	„ 8 14 6	R. T.

Rapeseed :–

The market is quiet with only a small business doing but prices are steady. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs. 8 8 6	R. T.
„ „ Delhi ...	„ 8 10 6	R. T.
Yellow Gujerat	„ 10 3 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :–

The market is quiet but steady with little demand We quote :—

Muggy...	Rs. 54	8 0
Yellow Hinzanghat	„ 56	8 0
„ Secunderabad	„ 55	8 0

Poppyseed :–

April—May ... ... Rs. 11 4 0 R.T.

Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed :–

Ready	Rs. 32	4 0
Apl.-May	„ 32	8 0

Tone—Quiet.

Cottonseed :–

Rs. 26 0 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :–

Rs. 5 12 0

Tone—Firm.

Groundnuts–

Rs. 43 0 0

Tone—Quiet but Steady.

Wheat :–

White Delhi, Apl.-May ... Rs. 6 6 0 R.T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :–

Bombay	1,377 1/2
India	61 1/2

Mills :–

Century	1,800 X. D.
Dawn	372 1/2
Kohinoor	720
Maneckji Petit	3,170
Standard	1,140
Textile	1,150 X. D.

Presses :–

New Mofussil	810
Volkart's United...	1,020

Miscellaneous :–

Bathum Pile & Co.	130
Bombay Steam Nav., Ordinary	287 1/2
Central India Mining	430
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,000
Marcks and Co.	130
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate...	35
Telephone Co.	38
Treacher and Co	617 1/2

Railways :–

Ahmedabad-Prantej	552 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	112 1-2
Tapti-Valley	432 1/2 C. D.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	11,616 bales.
Wheat	11,798 cwts.
Linseed	6,841 „
Rapeseed	22,051 „
Gingellyseed	1,033 „
Poppyseed	2,758 „
Groundnuts	325
Castorseed	6,983 „
Rice	645 „
Myrabollams	5,583 „
Cottonseed	16,211 „
Mowraseed	257 „
Gram	2,313 „
Jowar	2,274 „
Maize	38 „

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

RS. Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

JAMESON—April 6, to Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Jameson, Bhelwah, Champaran, a son.

DEATH.

GARTH—April 10, at No. 5, Wood Street, Calcutta, after a short illness, Henry Charles Garth, M. B., third son of the late Sir Richard Garth, aged 47 years.

N. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,

62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.

JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Kemp & Co Ltd

"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

	Rs.	a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE ..... 1½ oz. bottle	1	0
„ „ 3 „ „	1	8
„ „ 4 „ „	2	8
CHIRETTOVIN.....per 24 „ „	2	8
„ .....„ 12 „ „	1	8

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

	Rs.	a.
HIRETTONES—Anti-malarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills) .....Bottle of 25	0	12
„ „ „ 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Iron ..... „ „ 25	0	12
„ „ „ 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED „ „ 25	0	12
„ „ „ 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia ..... „ „ 25	0	12
„ „ „ 100	1	12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED ... „ „ 25	0	12
„ „ „ 100	1	12

Better than Ammoniated Quinine—

PREPARED ONLY BY

Kemp & Co Ltd

THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 10-56m., 11-5a. Low water, 4-40m., 4-47a.

Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Company, annual meeting, Forbes Street.

Royal Alfred Sailors' Home Society, annual meeting, 6 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

Laying foundation-stones of four blocks in the B. D. Petit Parsi General Hospital, Cumballa Hill, 5-30 p.m.

Passion Music from Handel's Messiah, St. Thomas's Cathedral, 6 30 p.m.

Empire Theatre, the Bandmann Comedy Company, last performance, 9-30 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Apl. 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 23-3m. p.m.; Apl. 24th, Last Quarter, 0h. 36-7m. a.m.; Apl. 30th, New Moon, 9h. 3·1m. p.m.; Apl. 10th, in Apogee, 3h. a.m.; Apl. 25th, in Perigee, 8h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Thursday, April 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 56m. High water, 11-30m., 11-32a. Low water, 5-8m., 5-23a.

Friday, April 17.—Good Friday, General Holiday Banks closed. Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. P. and O. steamer "Macedonia," with English mails of 3rd instant, due to arrive at 6 a. m. Sun rises, 6h. 21m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-5a. Low water; 5-37m., 5-58a.

Saturday, April 18.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Banks closed: Easter holidays. Sun rises, 6h. 20m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-1m., 0-41a. Low water, 6-7m., 6-33a.

Sunday, April 19.—Easter Day, Sun rises, 6h. 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 0-33m., 1-19a. Low water. 6-38m., 7-9a.

Monday, April 20.—Easter Monday. Easter holidays. Banks closed. Sun rises, 6h 19m. Sun sets, 6h. 57m. High water, 1-9m. 2-1a. Low water, 7-11m., 7-48a.

Tuesday, April 21.—David Mills Company and Standard Mills Company, annual general meetings, Esplanade Road. Karachi Ice Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 18m. Sun sets 6h. 57m. High water, 1-40m., 2-43a. Low water, 7-47m., 8-33a.

The smallest effort is not lost;
Each wavelet on the ocean tost'd
Aids in the ebb-tide or the flow;
Each raindrop makes some flow'ret grow;
Each struggle to save human woe. —*Mackay.*

POLICE NOTICE.—A Government Currency note, some umbrellas, a box containing cash; some cash and a brass ring, an old silver watch, a carriage rug have been taken charge of by the Police and await owners.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan per s. s. "Capri" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. to-morrow 16th current.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—The business of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod on the 3rd inst., terminated yesterday; and the Sessions were formally dissolved.

TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Praudin Sadori, a Pardesi, was walking along Byculla Bridge, on Monday, when he was knocked down and severely injured by an electric tram-car. The man was removed to J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment.

ADDRESS TO A J. P.—A meeting of the friends and admirers of Mr. Motilal Jamnadas Sevak at will be held at Cawasjee Patel Tank Road at 8-30 p. m. (Bombay Time) to-day to present him an address of congratulation on his being appointed a J. P. by the Government of Bombay.

MANDVI DISPENSARY.—The following number of patients had taken the benefit of the K. Dunjee Heerji and Laxmibai, mother of Sheth Cha l bai Per-ji Charitable dispensary at Vaigad Mandvi during the last month : males 535, females 637, children 225 : total 1,397. Daily average of patients was 45.

SINKING OF A PROW.—On Monday prow No. 5328 which was loaded with coal for the s.s. "Hoosenee," sank in the Bombay harbour owing to its having shipped water. The cause of the accident is attributed to heavy sea and strong winds. The tindal and the crew saved themselves by swimming to another prow.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar es Salaam, Zanzibar Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per s.s. "Richstag" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. on Friday the 17th instant. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

FOURTH BENCH OF HONORARY MAGISTRATES.—The fourth bench of Honorary Magistrates which has been recently created by the Bombay Government assembled for the first time at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday. Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, presided, and the Honorary Magistrates present were Mr. F. R. Joshi, Mr. P. C. Setna, Mr. R. S. Paowalla and Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji. About seventeen cases involving petty offences were disposed of.

RASH DRIVING.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur disposed of the case in which Inspector Murray charged Karson Nathu, a coachman, with rash and negligent driving. Mr Dalvi, pleader, defended the accused. On Sunday the accused was driving a shigram along Mazagon Road in a reckless manner, when a bhisti named Babu Dhaku was knocked down and run over. The accused denied having driven the charry in a rash manner and said he drove slowly and shouted to the bhisti to move out of the way. The Magistrate convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50; and ordered the amount to be awarded to the complainant as compensation.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Colonel J. S. McNeill, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rly Volunteers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day :—

March.....St. George and the Dragon...F. Harris	
Overture.....Undank .....Storch	
Intermezzo...Marie .....Williams	
Selection ...A Chinese Honeymoon ...H. Talbot	
Valse .....Nuages Roses .....Berger	
Selection ...I Lambardi .....Verdi	
Two Step	
Patrol ... ...The Baby Parade..... .....Pryor	

FAMINE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Meeting at Government House.

A meeting of the leading and representative citizens of Bombay was held in Government House last evening, His Excellency Sir George Clarke presiding, to consider what steps should be taken towards giving relief to the famine stricken districts in the Bombay Presidency. It was decided at the meeting to appoint a Committee with the Chief Justice as chairman, to raise a fund for the purpose. His Excellency the Governor said that there was no time left to go through the formality of convening a public meeting and that the hardships were not of such dimensions to require a very large amount for the relief. Also the present conditions of the trade was not favourable and his Excellency hoped that the Committee would be able to raise a sufficient fund for the requirements.

SASSOON MILLS.

The thirty-fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, was held on Tuesday at No. 3, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. A. G. Dovey presided.

The following is the directors' report :—

The directors have much pleasure in submitting to the shareholders, the annual report, audited balance sheet and abstract of profit and loss for the year ending 31st December 1907. The accounts show a profit of Rs. 4,17,838 7-5, including the balance of Rs. 65,513-9-5 brought forward from last year, and the directors trust that the result will be considered satisfactory. They propose to appropriate the above sum of Rs. 4,17,838-7-5 as follows:—to pay a dividend of Rs. 50 per share, free of income Tax. Rs. 1,12,500: to pay a bonus to the shareholders of Rs. 50 per share, free of income tax Rs 1,12,500, to be carried to buildin depreciation fund for depreciation of buildings Rs. 25,000, to be carried to machinery depreciation fund, for depreciation of machinery Rs. 75,000, to set aside for extension of Sprinkler installation Rs. 5,000, to be written off for repairs and improvement of bunglow and sepoy chawls Rs. 1,250-3-11, to pay bonus to the office and mill assistants Rs. 8,500; to be carried forward Rs. 78,088-3-6; total Rs. 4,17,838-7-5. The year under review although not as prosperous as the two preceding ones, must however be considered above normal. The prospects for the current year unfortunately do not look at all bright so far. It will, however, depend upon the prices of raw material, and the future development of the China and local markets for the remaining period of the year. As you are aware, the 1,500 shares of Rs. 500 each, called B shares, were consolidated into 750 Shares of Rs. 1,000 each. The capital now consists of 2,250 shares of Rs. 1,000 each, fully paid up.

Directors' report was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 and a bonus of Rs. 50 per share were declared. The appointment of Mr. A. G. Dovey was confirmed and the retiring directors Messrs. S. E. Shellim and T. Powell, were re-elected, and Messrs Cursetjee Cooverjee Mody and Nowrojee Eduljee Shaw were re-appointed auditors. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the business.

FOR years the "Sixpenny-ape-ny Stores" have been a feature in the life of provincial England: and it is frequently marvellous the wonderful things that can be bought for a nimble "tanner" or so. An establishment of this kind has been recently opened in Bombay, at the corner of Esplanade Road, Fort end, where the cigarette shop used to be. It is called the "Three Shilling Stores"; and all the goods displayed are priced at anything from three annas to three shillings. Actually "shillings" are not accepted, but rupees are never brought away, for the variety of dainty articles which catch the eye on the counters finally empties the deepest of pockets.

VARIETY IN BREAD

Just think of

Cottage Loaf
Pan Bread
Milk Bread
Spiced Bread
Paisley Rolls
Milk Bread Twists
Little Dinner Loaves

All so easily made with

'Paisley Flour'

(TRADE MARK).

¶ This sure raising powder is used mixed one part with about eight parts of ordinary flour.

¶ It is more reliable than yeast and baking powder and much simpler to use.

¶ Recipes in each tin for above bread, and many cakes, scones, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presided at a sitting of the Second Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday; and the following cases were heard before his Lordship and a common jury.

SENTENCE PASSED.

Gulzada Nowazkan, a Pathan, who was convicted by a jury on Monday of robbery and voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Chamna Dhana and two other Marwarees, and sentence on whom was reserved, was placed in the dock. His Lordship sentenced him to two years' rigorius imprisonment.

CAUSING GRIEVOUS HURT.

Papa Narayen was charged with having, on the 16th February last, in Dady Sett Agiary Lane, voluntarily caused grievous hurt to Peter Rodrigues by means of a bamboo. Mr. Baptista, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while Mr. Kolasker defended the accused.

The facts of the case were that, about 10 p. m. on the date in question, a scuffle took place in Dady Sett Agiary Lane between three Portuguese and two Hindus. There was nothing in their hands and one Hindu Abdul Tyeb, a dealer in cutlery, went up and separated them. Shortly afterwards, the accused, who was one of the combatents, pulled out a bamboo from a pan-soparivalla's shop, began flourishing it, and struck the complainant with it, causing a fracture of his left arm. Accused then got into a victoria and drove away. The complainant was removed to hospital.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

A PEARL OF RARE VALUE.

Abdul Lutiff bin Shaik Mahomed Abdul Razak, a pearl merchant, was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pearl of the value of Rs. 10,000, the property of Ahmed bin Ibrahim. Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Branson with Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the defence.

It appeared that on the 23rd October 1907, the complainant entrusted to the accused at Babrein one pearl weighing 16¾ ruttis, for sale on his account. Complainant gave him express instructions to submit all offers for the pearl to him, and not to sell it without his permission. On the 28th November, accused wrote to complainant that, as instructed, he had not shown the pearl to any one. Complainant then heard that the accused had entrusted the pearl to one Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy, who committed suicide on the 13th December 1907, and that the accused could not get it back. The complainant thereupon came to Bombay on the 14th January last and saw the accused, who could give no satisfactory explanation. When threatened with legal proceedings, he admitted that he had given the pearl to Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy. Counsel said that Hirabhoy's books showed that the pearl had never been entrusted to him.

Mr. Branson said that, on the opening statement of counsel, no criminal offence appeared to have been committed. It was a case for a Civil Court. If the committing Magistrate had had the patience to go into the case thoroughly, he would never have committed it. The prosecution would be well advised to ask the leave of the Court to withdraw. Counsel said he could not understand what the offence was.

His Lordship: Dishonestly making away with the pearl.

Mr. Branson: A civil suit has already been filed in respect of the pearl. I ask your Lordship to quash the proceedings. Assuming all that was stated to be true, I ask my learned friend what offence the accused is charged with.

Mr. Davar said the accused dishonestly caused wrongful loss to his client, and in fact the loss had been already caused by his parting with the pearl and giving it to Hirabhoy.

Mr. Justice Macleod directed the jury that, on the opening statement of counsel, no criminal offence was disclosed. The jury were asked to say that no offence had been committed.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the accused was discharged.

The Second Criminal Sessions were then formally dissolved.

SUCCESSFUL SUIT BY THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton has delivered judgment in the suit brought by the Bank of Bombay against the firm of Raghunath Tarachand and others, including the two sons and representatives of a pearl-merchant named Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy, claiming Rs. 25,000 on the strength of promissory-notes, passed on 13th November 1907 in favour of Hirabhoy, which he had endorsed to the Bank for valuable consideration. The notes were due 63 days after date; they were presented to the Raghunath firm on 8th January 1908. But they had to be noted, and protested, for non-payment. Hirabhoy died on 13th December 1907. Decree with interest was asked for by the Bank. The facts have been reported in these columns on March 31st.

The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, Advocate-General, Mr Inverarity, Mr Strangman, Mr Lowndes and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co; appeared for the plaintiff-bank; Mr D. B. Binning and Mr Rustom Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Mansukhlal Jamshedji and Hiralal appeared for the Raghunath firm, one of whose members, Narotam, a grandson of the founder of the firm, had signed the notes. The second and third defendants, who were the sons of Ghellabhoy, did not appear.

In the course of his judgment, Mr. Justice Heaton said that the notes were signed by the firm of Raghunath; it was a joint Hindu family firm. Narotamdas Gordhandas Raghunath was the manager of the firm at the date of the notes; he was the sole adult proprietor, the person in whom was vested the power to take an active part in the management. The defence was, that the notes were signed in the course of a private clandestine transaction which was not for the benefit of the business of the firm; it was a fraud on the firm, in so far as it purported to pledge that firm's credit. But nothing of all this transpired until the Bank had acted in its ordinary way, and had paid the notes; there was not the faintest hint of suspicion Narotam was a very young man. Hirabhoy who actually obtained the money on the notes from him, was an older man. Hirabhoy had a good reputation as a pearl merchant; he had dealt largely with the Bank in hundis. After-events showed he was deeply involved, and in urgent need of money. The names on which he usually obtained money from the Bank had ceased to be of service to him; he had to find fresh names. He pressed Narotam to sign the notes, for his own benefit: previous private dealings between them, amounting to four or five thousand rupees, already existed. No consideration, other than promises from Hirabhoy, was received by Narotam, for signing the hundis. Later, Hirabhoy was known to have committed suicide, and was feared to have died an insolvent. The Raghunath business, being part of the property of a joint Hindu family, the law regarding joint family property of Hindus was applicable. Once it was admitted that the firm, as a whole, was liable for debts, honestly incurred in the business of the firm, it amounted to the admission of the principle that the credit of the firm, not merely of an individual, was pledged. It followed by reason of commercial necessity, that where the credit was pledged by a negotiable instrument, good on its face, and transferred in due course the liability of the firm, whose signature was made by the person with authority to make that signature, was perfect, whether the transaction was, or was not, in the course of the firm's business. The joint family firm was, therefore, liable. This substantially disposed of the case. Decree against all defendants with all costs, in this wise: decree to be against the firm of Raghunath Tarachand; and against the other two defendants of the second party, as the representatives of Hirabhoy Ghellabhoy, to the extent of the funds of Hirabhoy which had come to their hands.

PREMIUM FOR ALLOWING PREFERENTIAL LOADING.

In the High Court, yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Acting Chief Justice, the suit of Messrs. Breul & Co. cotton-merchants of Bombay against Bhama Podo Mukarji, Bengalee Babu, was called on. Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., appeared for the plaintiffs. Defendant had been served; he did not appear; he was in the Faridpore Jail.

Mr. Charles Walter, a partner in the plaintiff-firm, was called by Mr. Kirkpatrick. He put in several letters, and put in photographed facsimiles of such of the letters, as were now in the possession of the Police. Other witnesses were also examined by the Counsel in support of the case. Plaintiffs' case appeared to be this:—Defendant was an English correspondence clerk in the employ of Jagumal Nathuram's firm, at Cawnpore. He surreptitiously inserted in the firm's communications to Messrs. Breul, that a Kunch friend was desirous of despatching to Bombay 124 bales of cotton for sale. Correspondence was continued on this subject without the cognisance, it was alleged, of Jagumal, who did not know English. Eventually defendant wrote to say that the Gumasta of the Kunch friend, Ramlal Manilal, was on his way to Bombay; the bales were in transit in wagons which had been obtained with the greatest difficulty, and only by payment of exorbitant premium for allowing preferential loading; and that an advance of about eighty per cent should be made to him on the approximate value the bales. The Gumasta it was added, would, be the bearer of the railway goods receipt in person. On 25th June, the defendant presented himself in Breul's Bombay office as the Gumashta spoken of in the letters; he produced the railway goods bill for the consignment of the 124 cotton bales. Consultation ensued as to what amount should be paid to him on account of the goods. Ultimately, it was fixed at Rs. 8,000, and a cheque for that amount was handed over to the defendant. There were no goods, consigned at all as a matter of fact; the goods railway receipt was a bogus paper; and in short, the matter was reported to the Police, Plaintiffs averred, that the Rs. 8,060 had been fraudulently obtained from them, by means of false representations and on a forged railway receipt. Defendant was eventually arrested and lodged in the Faridpore Jail on certain charges.

On 18th November further stated the plaint, Binodi Mohini Debi, defendant's wife, was arrested in Bombay; she was unable to account how she had come by the large property, which was discovered in her possession. It consisted of Rs. 7,200 in currency notes, and Rs. 3,000 worth of ornaments. She said, she had received the whole from her husband. She was convicted of being in possession of property suspected to be stolen, or fraudulently obtained, and sentenced by the Second Presidency Magistrate to three months' rigorous imprisonment. The property was detained under the custody of the Court. It being the proceeds of the Rs. 8 000 cheque Plaintiffs asked the Court to make a declaration in their favour, that they had the first claim to the money and the ornaments.

The Judge declined to make the declaration, until it was satisfactorily proved to him that the property was the outcome of the proceeds of the cheque. So far, there was no evidence of that sort before him.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity mentioned to his Lordship that he knew of other people, who had been defrauded in the same way by the same man; it was impossible to give up all the

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN THE EAST

By Appointment to

H. E. THE EARL OF MINTO, P. C., G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E., G. C. M. G., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO'S PERFECT PEBBLES are all cut from Selected Rock Crystal (Oxide of Silicon) of the hardest kind. They are cool, light, faultlessly ground and polished and cannot be scratched by ordinary wear.

HEAD OFFICES :—

67 and 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST :—

CAIRO (EGYPT), CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS and RANGOON.

Price List of Scientific Instruments free on Application.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

If you are ailing or debilitated, write for literature on this important subject and advice which will be given free, to—

DR. A. T. SANDEN,

75/1, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

From 2,000 to 3,000 Tons.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL STEEL BEAMS

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

IN ALL SECTIONS AND UP TO 36 FEET LENGTHS.

Special lengths cut at a slightly increased rate.

Prices on Application.

RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

VON LINTZOY'S

SPLEEN, LIVER, MALARIOUS FEVER, AND ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE.

Completely eradicates Fever and reduces Spleen and Liver. THOUSANDS CURED yearly. No recommendation is too strong for the Specific ; it supersedes all other so-called Specifics.

PRICE Re. 1 per bottle.

SPECIAL RATES TO THE TRADE.

SOLD BY

VON LINTZOY & CO.,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

290-1-2, Bow Bazar Street, CALCUTTA,

and all respectable Medicine Vendors.

The above remedy has stood the test of time, and thorough trial. Thousands of Testimonials have been received and are open to inspection. Trials are earnestly solicited. We are quite confident of the result

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,

PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC TAXIDERMISTS,

BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH,

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akhi Gakha, Damask pattern, &c., Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Cambric, Tussa Cloth, Suzi, Hunting Cloth, Khaki Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths, Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sleeveless (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL OUTDOERS are have their supply only from

LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,

Saleem an,

GAMDEVI, BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE :—Gunnebwadi.

MAIN BRANCH :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay.

BRANCH :—Cannont Street, Bombay.

—71-2 sinning street, Calcutta

FOR

Cool and Comf[illegible]

use only

B. E. C.

FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY OUR SPLENDID STOCK.

THE BOMBY ELECTRIC CO.

WORKS AND OFFICES,

9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.....Rs. 2,00,00 000

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs 1 50,00.000

HEAD OFFICE :

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES :

LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain,

RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.

SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.

Particulars may be ascertained on application.

CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,

Managing Director.

BLUTHNER

PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS

ARE

The Most Successful Pianos in the World

as is shown in his "History of the Pianoforte"

"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."

A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of

BLUTHNER PIANOS.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

ABDULLA & CO., LD.,

(of 9, New Bond St., London),

CIGARETTE SPECIALISTS.

ABDULLA'S

CIGARETTES

DE LUXE"

Are the *Best,* as supplied for the Royal Tour of H. R. H. The Prince of Wales and Suite during 1905,

The Selection of the Tobacco and its Manufacture being under English Supervision,

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS FORTNIGHTLY

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT THE INDIAN AGENCY

Rampart Row (Next P. & O. Office),

BOMBAY.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

GRAND ECONOMICAL SALE

Is in full swing now.

EVERYTHING OFFERED AT COST PRICE.

PRICES ! PRICES !! PRICES !!!

			Rs.	a.	p.
Ladies' Motor Caps	...	... each	0	14	0
" Woollen Toms	...	... "	0	12	0
" Cotton Vests	...	... "	0	4	0
Silk Veils ...	...	... a yard	1	6	0
Knitting Silk Balls, 100 yds.		... per doz.	1	8	0
Gent's Cawnpore Twill Shirts		... each	0	14	0
" Motor Caps	...	... "	0	14	0
" Double Collars	...	... per doz.	2	8	0
" Single "	...	... "	2	0	0
Tubular Ties	...	... "	1	8	0

Don't lose this golden opportunity.

OUR PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

THE

PARISIAN MILLINERY MART,

SITARAM BUILDING, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office,*

BY MOHAMED ALI, B.A., (OXON.)

PRICE] [8 ANNAS.

THIS presentment of a perennial topic has the merit of originality. It contains candid criticism of all political parties without bias on any side and is an extremely accurate analysis of the present situation. Most favourably reviewed by English, Anglo-Indian and Indian Journals in Leading articles.

To be had of M. A. BASHIR & Co.,

133 KALBADEVI, BOMBAY.

ENTERIC.

PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY

ALONG WITH

ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS

COVERED BY

NORWICH & LONDON ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.

Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for Rs. 15,000 Policy.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 200, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1908.

THE BIRTHDAY OF MAHOMED.

TO-DAY is the twelfth day of the third month of the Mahomedans, a red letter day doubly hallowed to them, for on this day their great prophet was both born and died, his birthday and death-day coinciding. Mahomed, like some other great men, Shakespeare for instance and Sir Thomas Browne, died on the very day he was born, sixty-two years before, and the whole Moslem world celebrate to-day this double anniversary as a solemn feast day which is second only to their two Id festivals. On the last occasion of this festival, which falls every year eleven days earlier on account of the lunar reckoning being followed by the Mahomedans, we recounted the dramatic circumstances of Mahomed's death at Medina in the year 632 of our era. On the present occasion we shall briefly glance at the birth and beginning of Mahomed's life, as it really marked a momentous stage, not only in the annals of his country of Arabia but [illegible] world. Mahomed was, as Professor Noldeke, the greatest living authority on Islam, well says, the most successful of all prophets. He was also the last of them all, as since his days no one has arisen who has founded a world-religion like him. His career was wonderful, and nothing strikes one so much as the rapidity of his success. He began to prophesy not till he was forty. But when he died at sixty-two, he had conquered the hearts of his Arabs and had become, from fugitive outcaste, the greatest moving force among them. Within fifteen or twenty years after his death the great neighbouring power of the proud Sassanides of Persia crumbled in the dust before this new force, which in less than a century overspread North Africa and South-West Europe till it rested on the throne of Grenada and reached eastward as far as the banks of the Indus. But nothing great ever began great ; and the beginnings of this new power among nations was very humble indeed. The Arabs were an obscure and despised race when Mahomed was born among them to serve as a leaven raising them to a height which no one had dreamt of. Their religion was a rude kind of heathenism, a worship of the stars and elements. The family into which Mahomed was born had charge of their most sacred temple at Mecca which contained the Kaaba, the stone that had fallen from heaven, a kind of aerolite. The family derived great importance among Arabs from this sacred charge to which all tribes performed annual pilgrimages. The head of the family at that time was a venerable patriarch about a hundred years of age, Abdul Muttalib, and to Abdalla, the eldest of his thirteen sons Mahomed was born as a posthumous child. Abdul had vowed to sacrifice his eldest child to the deities of the Kaaba of which he was guardian, in accordance to the custom of his tribe, in this reminding us of the vow of Abraham concerning his son Isaac ; but the voice of the oracle attached to the temple forbade this human sacrifice, and ordered that of a hundred camels instead. Thus was Abdulla's life saved and he was spared to be in time the father of the prophet. It is very curious to contemplate what would have been the destiny of the world had the oracle insisted on the strict fulfilment of Abdul's vow about his son Abdalla, and had the latter died in his early years without giving birth to his immortal son. Napoleon was fond of saying that if Rousseau had not been born there would have been no French Revolution and Europe would have been spared much misery. Very likely there would then have been no need for Napoleon's career either, and he would have lived and died an obscure Corsican. In the same way, had Mahomed's father been offered as an inhuman sacrifice to the Kaaba, in his childhood, there would have been no Mahomed and no Islam, and the world would have been spared many a crisis in its history. A large part of the world would then also have lacked the consolation it has derived for these thirteen hundred years and more from the simple and stately creed which Mahomed first promulgated amongst it.

Abdalla, Mahomed's father, who had been saved like Isaac from the altar, was so handsome that more than two hundred damsels were enamoured of him ; and when he married Amina all of them committed suicide, from sheer despair. He died in a short time before Amina gave birth to his son in 570 A.D. The latter date is not quite certain. Some historians put it a year or two later or earlier. Muir, one of the best biographers of the prophet, puts the day of his birth at 20th August 570. Mahomed, in later life, himself was proud of the fact that he was born in the reign of the great Parsi Sassanian King Chosroes,—from whose name comes the Imperial name Kaiser,—who reigned in Persia under whom was the country of Arabia. Towards the close of his life Mahomed sent to the grandson of this Zoroastrian king of kings of Persia a letter calling upon him to give up his prophet Zoroaster and acknowledge him as God's messenger on earth. The proud Chosroes II tore up the letter in contempt, and Mahomed on hearing of this prophesied that his proud [illegible] in the fortieth year of his reign, was an eminently just king and he has been called in history by this epithet as Chosroes or Noshirvan the Just. One of the marvels which biographers of the prophet have woven round his birth and early life is connected with this great king. The day on which the child Mahomed was born, Chosroes' great palace at Ctesiphon was terribly shaken as if by an earthquake, and fourteen of its towers fell to the ground. This was taken as a prognostication of the terrible shaking Chosroes' kingdom was to receive at the hands of the followers of the child that was then born. Other prodigies are also said to have happened ; among which was this that the sacred fire of the Persians, which had been kept incessantly burning for a thousand years and more, suddenly went out all at once,—symbolic of the fact that the fire altars of Zoroaster were to be extinguished for ever in their native land of Iran.

The name "Mahomed" means "the praised," and is derived from the root 'hamd' meaning to praise. It is said that when the child was born, his grandfather, the aged Abdul, went with it to the Kaaba, stood beside the holy house and praised and thanked God for this gift. Hence the name of the child. The name was not common among the heathen Arabs. Mahomed had a handsome person and pleasing features ; but portraits of him are very rare from the well known aversion of all his followers to all likeness of the human body which in their opinion partakes of the nature of images which they hate. In the absence of a portrait we may give the following brief and vivid description of Mahomed as he was, written by a companion Ibu Saad :—"He was fair of complexion with a measure of redness, eyes intensely black, his hair not crisp but depending ; beard brisky and thick ; cheeks not fat ; his neck shone like a vessel of silver ; . . . besides this he had no hair on his belly or chest. His hands and feet were not hollow, but filled up. When he walked it was as though he walked from a higher to a lower plane. . . . He was neither long nor short ; he was neither weakly nor vile ; the like of him I never saw before or after. He had a large head, large eyes, large eyelashes ; his colour bright and shining ; large joints of his limbs ; . . . He was not very tall, but above the middle height. His face was not very fat nor very lean, it was round ; he had large joints and a broad chest. His body was free from hair. Whoever saw him for the first time would be awe stricken at his appearance, but on close intimacy this would give way to love. His pupil was intensely black, his back large."

ELECTRICITY IN MILLS. THE *Manchester Guardian* has an article of interest to Bombay, in view of the coming electric supply from the Ghauts, on the methods of supplying the electric drive in mills and raises some interesting points. Many factors have to be considered in making the choice of a system. One of the points which is greatly debated is the relative merits of the group and individual motor drives for cotton mills. Up to the present, says our contemporary, the system of group driving has held almost undisputed sway and will in all probability continue to do so. The individual drive makes each machine an independent unit and also avoids the use of long line shafts. Both these features are of comparatively small moment in a cotton mill [illegible] it is seldom that the machines are run independently. When temporarily stopped the belt is run on the loose pully which is as convenient as stopping the motor. Further, with the motor drive it is frequently necessary to use a countershaft, which is a greater nuisance than the equivalent portion of the line shaft which it displaces. The majority of textile machines require but little power to drive them—seldom more than one horse power,—although spinning frames are exceptional in this respect. In any case the motors required for individual driving are very small and therefore very costly and somewhat inefficient; moreover, because of their small size, their speeds are high, and necessitate gearing down to suit the machine speeds. Except in the case of isolated machines, therefore, the individual drive in a cotton mill possesses only small advantages, and it has great disadvantages of low efficiency and high first cost and maintenance. Against these disadvantages the group system can claim that it is relatively cheap to instal and maintain, that its efficiency is higher and its speed regulation better than that of a number of small motors driving separate machines. This is not the only problem to be solved and, indeed, a serious one is encountered at the outset when the nature of the motor to be installed is considered. Where an external supply of alternating current is used it is usually necessary to employ induction motors. The synchronous motor, says the *Guardian*, not being self-starting is unsuitable and is also unsuitable for driving mules, as it is liable to be thrown out of synchronism and to be stopped by the heavy overload due to the reversal of the mule carriages. In practice the synchronous motor is not used in cotton mills. Attempts have been made to use the single-phase commutator motor for cotton-mill driving, and some success has, we believe, been attained in Italy. The advantage of the single-phase series motor is that its speed can be varied to suit either the quality of the material and the fineness of the spinning to be done or to adjust it to give the best possible speeds at different stages in an operation. On the other hand, the series motor is liable to fluctuate in speed under varying loads, and thus injuriously to affect the production. The use of a two-phase motor, one phase supplying the field and another the armature, has not so far been tried, but it should have considerable advantages, as it would have the general characteristics of a direct-current shunt motor, and could easily be regulated as to speed. Little has been heard lately of the Ghaut Electric Supply Scheme, but some day it will come to feed the Bombay mills, and millowners will do well to see that the intricacies of the subject are well understood by the managers. It is quite possible that the systems used at Home will not be suitable for India.

MAHIM WOODS. ALTHOUGH it is impossible not to sympathise with the people of Mahim in the alarm they feel concerning the consequences which might accrue from the opening up of Mahim Woods for residential purposes, we must remind them that the few have often to suffer for the benefit of the many. Some few of the owners of the cocoanut trees and the weird houses which stand on antiquated ill-drained and ill-kept roads are the survivors of many generations of owners. But there cannot be many who would suffer to a greater extent than they would be compensated by the price they would be paid on the acquirement of their property. The wonder is not that it is proposed to disturb them, but that they have been allowed to remain so long undisturbed, that their property has not been cut up by roads through and across their plantations. We cannot help thinking, too, that the residents of Mahim would have been well advised had they left the question of the reclamation of Back Bay to practical engineers. They will certainly not suffer as the consequence of such reclamation as [illegible] to be carried out during their time, and [illegible] results they foresee are among those likely to accrue. They hold that the landholders of these districts have a claim on His Majesty's Government. Most of the progenitors of the permanent inhabitants were induced, by promises given to and covenants entered into with them by Government, to leave their original homes and to come and reside on the various islets which now form the city, dispossessing themselves of all ancestral belongings in distant lands. The Government is, they think, morally bound to observe sacredly all those promises and covenants and to maintain with integrity the possessions of the people whose ancestors were the back-bone in the great work of the development both physical and commercial of this city, the object of Government being not only the improvement of the soil but the increase of the population of the Island. The memorialists submit that Government cannot and ought not to lend itself to exiling the descendants of those who first colonised, improved, and brought into habitable state a group of islands where no European could in early times live even for a year ; and that if they do, "their exile by thousands will tend to impoverish them and will make them totally miserable." Government will no doubt give due consideration to the representation, but, as we have warned them, the interests of the few must inevitably be sacrificed to the good of the many.

DOLLARS AND TITLES. A GOOD deal is being said about the alleged "romance" of the engagement of the Duke of the Abruzzi with Miss Elkins, the American millionairess. That His Royal Highness's engagement out of the Blood would be interesting had his fiancee been a simple country maiden whose face was her fortune we entirely admit; but we fail to see any romance in the marriage of a royal prince with a Queen of Dollars, when the prince is already worth four hundred thousand pounds. It looks too much like notoriety hunting—as if an orthodox alliance would be too "correct" to make good "copy." The Duke of the Abruzzi has for years been looked upon as having what is called a charmed life—now heard of in the Arctic regions, then on Ruwenzore's heights, next a-ballooning o'er the briny or crashing through brick walls and prickly hedges in a motor car. His Royal Highness has in consequence received an amount of publicity almost unparalleled amongst modern princes, until the world had come to regard him as a veritable fairy-tale hero. But the Duke's halo will have faded like the mirage by the time Miss Elkins, of U.S.A., is "Her Royal Highness the Duchess of the Abruzzi." If the Duke were like some of our impecunious nobility—with a great name, and a dependant tenantry—(strange irony that, but alas too true)—and a ducal palace with newspapers stuffed into the broken window panes, he might be commisserated with, and regarded as wise in bringing a pork-packer's daughter home as "Her Grace." But the Duke is well to do ; and his nearness to the Crown of Italy would save him from poverty. Everyone will hope the marriage will turn out a happy one, however, although there is but poor precedent to go upon. Miss Elkins, even as a Royal Highness, will not have achieved the highest rank which has fallen to an American girl, as one daughter of the new world became Queen of Korea. That the King of Italy should consent to the marriage of the Duke out of the caste is hardly remarkable, as he himself did a surprising thing when he made the Prince of Montenegro's daughter a Queen.

A CABLEGRAM from Marseilles announces the death on the 9th instant of Colonel F.S.Peck, I.M.S.

THE Mahsud Jirgas that met Colonel Dane at Tank have returned to their homes.

MR. BELL, Director of Public Instruction in the Punjab, retires at the expiration of his leave next October.

AT half-past three on Saturday morning a fire occurred at the Columbia rink at Calcutta, practically destroying it.

MR. GEORGE MACARTNEY, British Representative at Rashgarh, has been granted sixteen months' leave, and Captain A. R. B. Shuttleworth, I. A., is to officiate for him.

THE "Messiah" will be performed at the Cathedral this evening. The chorus and orchestra numbers fifty performers and Mr. Edgar Faulkner will act as conductor while Mr. Clement Robinson will be the accompanist and Mr. A. Schmuch the leader of the orchestra.

THE day after Miss Lloyd landed at New York she was arrested for driving a motor-car too fast. Describing the incident, the comedienne, says a policeman, "said we were going at forty miles an hour, which was absurd. However, we were brought before the night court, and fined £2."

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the establishment in the United Provinces of two institutions for the training of teachers for secondary English schools, one of a higher grade at Allahabad for graduates and one of a lower grade at Lucknow for Under Graduate teachers.

THE Wells Board of Guardians have had before them a letter from Mr. Isaac Martin, of Sherbrooke, Canada, who said that he wanted a wife. "I am earning," he exclaimed, "a dollar and fifty cents a day on the Quebec Central Railway, and I would like her about thirty-five years of age." It was decided to take no action in the matter.

ABOUT 500 university students at Leeds have petitioned for the entire suspension of work during one afternoon in each week. The document reads as follows : "The humble petition showeth that your petitioners are of opinion that the suspension of work on one afternoon in the middle of each week is so desirable and so entirely necessary that no effort should be spared to bring about such a rearrangement of work as will allow this."

A FATHER and son were fined 5s. and costs each by the Birmingham stipendiary. The money was at once paid. Soon afterwards the son's employers told the police that he had stolen £9. He was arrested and it was explained that he must have paid the fines out of the stolen money. "Then it appears that I am a receiver of stolen property," the stipendiary remarked. The son was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

IT is understood that while no change in the statute will be required for introduction of the Advisory Councils in India, a very brief Act of Parliament will have to be passed in order to enable the increase to be made in the size of Legislative Councils which are now restricted as to numbers of members by statute. There is no reason, however, why the necessary Bill should not be introduced and passed summarily as there is plenty of time to enable action to be taken on it next cold weather.

THE Prince de Sagan has arrived in America, and it is believed that his engagement to Miss Anna Gould, who was formerly the wife of his cousin, Count Boni de Castellance, will be announced shortly. The Prince come from Montreal, under the name of William H. Thompson. Telegrams from Ottawa state that the American immigration officials stopped "Mr. Thompson" at the American boundary, and would not permit him to enter the United States until he produced his passport in the name of the Prince de Sagan. The Prince was also compelled to prove that he was not a pauper, and displayed a letter of credit for £800.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

COTTON DRILLS.

The Fall in Wool.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 27.

Manufacturers of grey drills are to some extent affected by the improved demand in cotton goods for China. Offers that a few months ago were much below manufacturing prices are now within reasonable limits, and the outlook is regarded as somewhat more favourable. A limited number of orders have already been secured for Shanghai, principally by the larger firms who spin and weave their own specialities for this market. Stocks in the better grades and well-known marks have been considerably reduced. The lower qualities of 29-inch drills made from about 18's and 20's are still quiet, although some makers are rather better employed. This branch of the trade still suffers from American competition, the South Carolina mills, with their highly specialised methods of production, being able to accept very low prices in the China market. The American low qualities of drills, being comparatively pure, are largely used for native dyeing. A feature also in the United States makes is that each piece bears the mill stamp and copyright ticket ; consequently none but selected goods are put on the Eastern market. Manchester has also now to compete in the China ports with German and Dutch drills, and in a much less degree with Japanese goods, which are offered in small quantities, principally as imitations of standard American makes.

It seems impossible to arrest the downward course of prices for colonial wools either in London or at Bradford. At the moment it looks as if there would be a regular breakdown. Notwithstanding heavy withdrawals—perhaps on account of them—prices for all sorts continue to fall at the actions in the Coleman-street. At Bradford when tops of 40's quality dropped to 11d. it was thought by some experienced users that low-water mark for this quality had been reached, but last Monday any quantity could have been purchased at 10 1-2d., as compared with 18d. a year ago. As to the feeling at Bradford, one man who knows the market well has said that trying to sell wool or tops just now is like "ploain' wi' dogs." If the market were not burdened with dear wool bought in Australia, users who are financially strong would probably come to the rescue. But there is no necessity for them to anticipate their wants for supplies are very heavy and wool is arriving in large quantities. The May auctions will soon be taking place, when it is expected there will be, including held-over wools about 220,000 bales for disposal, besides South American and Falkland Islands produce. With such supplies and accounts of decreasing consumption from all quarters it is perhaps not surprising that a complete collapse in values is threatened. Prices are, however, on a very low level compared with six months.

In connection with the Bury resolution unanimously passed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce last week in favour of a revision of our foreign parcels-post rates, Mr. Oscar S. Hall sends us a striking table of comparisons of English and German rates which he has compiled from the official Post-office Guides. In most cases the German rate is the same for parcels of 3, 7, or 11 pounds weight, whereas the British rates vary with the weight, but the striking fact brought out by Mr. Hall's table is that in nearly every case the postage on an 11lb. parcel from Germany is less than on a 3lb, or 7lb. parcel from the United Kingdom. Thus to Belgium, Denmark, Holland, or Switzerland the German rate for a parcel of 11lb. is 10d., the English rates to the same countries being 2s. for 11lb., 1s. 6d. for 7lb., and 1s. for 3lb. To Norway the German rate for 11lb. is 1s., to Austria 6d., to France 10d., to the United Kingdom, Italy, Roumania, and Russia 1s. 5d., to Servia 1s. 3d., to Sweden or Greece 1s. 7d., and to Portugal and Egypt 1s. 10d., whereas a parcel of the same weight sent from England would cost 2s. to Germany or Norway, 2s. 2d. to France, 2s. 6d. to Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, or Portugal, 2s. 9d, to Servia, and 3s. to Roumania, Russia, or Egypt. Out of all these cases there are only three in which the British rate for a 3lb. parcel is less than the German rate for an 11lb. parcel, and there is not one case in which it is not cheaper to send 11lb. from Germany than 7lb. from England. In regard to more distant countries the comparison is a little more favourable to us for the smaller parcels only : for the larger parcels, 7lb. to 11lb. weight, the German rates are very much less than ours to Mexico, China, Japan, Siam, and Samoa.

Apropos of mill gearing, it is of interest to note that important developments have taken place in recent years in the cutting of double helical wheels and pinions, the advantages of which for heavy drives, compared with gearing with straight teeth, have long been recognised. Hitherto, however, there have been difficulties in the way of cutting helical wheels and their corresponding pinions to that degree of accuracy which is a *sine qua non* in all toothed gearing. These have now, it is claimed, been overcome by a Continental firm which has designed special machines for dividing and cutting both spur and bevel helical gearing, which is guaranteed to possess an efficiency of something like 98 per cent.—about as high an efficiency, if it is maintained in practice, as will ever be attainable. Pinions have been cut on this principle with as few as four teeth, which enables a reduction of as much as 1—30 to be effected in a single set. In straight-toothed gearing for some service eleven teeth would represent a minimum, which would probably be raised were the service severe or the load a fluctuating one. Such gearing should find a wide field of usefulness not only for main transmission purposes in factories but in connection with electric driving and for the heavy work of rolling mills. It may be added that the firm which has introduced this gearing has also brought out a device for the prevention of shaft expansion where bevel gearing is employed. Where a number of bevel wheels are fixed on the same shaft and there is a variation in the temperature, or where the machinery runs day and night, shaft expansion is sure to take place and to produce trouble sooner or later. Expansion clutches are in some cases employed to counteract the effects of shaft expansion, but they do not always prove satisfactory. Bevel wheels of the double helical type are said to have a tendency to remain engaged, whereas the tendency of bevel wheels with straight teeth is to throw each other out of mesh. It is on this affinity of the parts of a double helical bevel drive that the device just referred to is based.

The Canary Islands, in contrast to some of our larger markets, have recently been taking a fair amount of Manchester cotton goods. A satisfactory feature in this trade is the increasing demand for the better ranges of goods, not only of qualities suitable for visitors and tourists but also for the domestic requirements of the resident population. Fancy styles of prints in mercerises and Schreiner finishes, embossed and dyed satteens, together with glace-finished striped drills, are selling well in Teneriffe and Las Palmas. Standard qualities of Lancashire white longcloths and shirtings are also in moderate demand, although the influx of cheap Continental flannelettes has to some extent affected the sales of bleached goods. The Canaries, with their neutral market and steamship facilities, attract a considerable number of commercial travellers, and competition in all classes of textiles is exceedingly keen. The Barcelona manufacturers, with an advantage in the currency, have a considerable trade in ordinary grey and dyed calicoes and also in cheap makes of Oxford and coloured shirtings. Velvets, black and coloured, are also a speciality with some of the Catalonian mills. Italian prints cheap in price and smart in designs sell in considerable quantities in the various islands. Belgium supplies a large proportion of awnings, wide ticks, and coloured yarn, and the Dutch merchants supply a quantity of grey drills, twills, and other goods.

An Alexandria correspondent, writing on March 15, says that considerable agitation has been caused in the Alexandria markets by rumours to the effect that the Produce and Stock Exchange regulations, to which, in the whole of the Powers have now signified their assent, contain clauses which, in the present precarious state of the financil situation, will oblige at least 70 per cent. of the agencies to discontinue business. "The reports in circulation are that the new regulations will require cotton-broking firms to prove their possession of £E10,000 capita in liquid assets, and to lodge guarantees of £E3,000 ; stockbroking agencies, on the other hand, can trade with £E5,000 capital, but the guarantee is the same. As Alexandria firms for the most part deal in both produce and securities, the liquid resources needed by each would under the circumstances amount to £E19,000, which the great majority would be altogether incapable of laying hands on just now, or for some time to come. These reports may, of course, be inaccurate in some important detail ; in any case they are premature, as the decree promulgating the new legislation has not yet received the Khedive's signature. The expectation of drastic proposals has, however, undoubtedly aggravated the general uneasiness, and reasons for the decline of Egyptian cotton to T. 14 9-32, the lowest price touched for a long time past, may be sought for partly in that fact. It may be admitted that the prevailing opinion among the leading authorities here is that present quotations cannot last, and that higher value will be registered in the summer, at latest. The choicer varieties are now no longer seen on the market ; over and above fully good fair it is estimated that 6,500 bales is the maximum stock ; at the other end descriptions below T. 13 have all disappeared, and the remainder of the hitherto plentiful Upper Egypt crop is expected to be exhausted before long. The cause list of the Cairo Mezed Tribunals, which had been showing a tendency to decrease in the number of commercial cases of bankruptcy, has taken a turn for the worse, and at a recent sitting 112 cases figured on the roll. Judgment is shortly expected in respect to an application that the bankruptcy of the important Jewish firm Messrs E. J. Setton and Co. should be annulled. In the affairs of Palacci Sons, Haim, and Co., with important connections in the Manchester trade, the concordat applied for was agreed to, in default of opposition."

MORE BILLS ON LONDON.

The following notice has been issued by the Accountant-General :—"It is hereby notified for general information that the Government of India are prepared to issue Bills of Exchange on the Secretary of State for India in London up to an aggregate amount of £500,000 at the rate of 1s. 3 29-32d. the rupee subject to the following condition :—

(1) The amounts of the Bills issued will be in multiples of £1,000 and no single bill will be issued for a smaller amount than £10,000.

(2) The Bills will be issued at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

(3) All applications for Bills must be addressed to the Comptroller General at Calcutta and should reach him not later than 12 noon (Standard Time) on Thursday the 16th April 1908.

[Note.—Applicants residing in Bombay and Madras may send their applications by post or by wire as may be most convenient to them.]

(4) If the amount of applications received by that time is in excess of the total amount offered by Government, each applicant will be granted such sum out of the total amount available as may be decided by the Comptroller-General.

2. If the application is for the issue of a Bill at Calcutta the Comptroller General on sanctioning it will advise the applicant and send him a receivable order on the Bank of Bengal for the amount to be paid in respect of the Bill. The applicant will pay the money into the Bank of Bengal, and on his presenting the Bank's receipt for the same to the Comptroller General the necessary Bill of Exchange on the Secretary of State will be handed over to the applicant.

When the Comptroller General sanctions an application for the issue of a Bill at Bombay or Madras, he will telegraph his decision to the Accountant General concerned. The Accountant General will take immediate steps to communicate with the applicant, and on the deposit of the money in the Presidency Bank will issue to the applicant the necessary Bill on the Secretary of State in time for despatch by the English Mail of the week."

A further memorandum says :—"The Accountant General will forward a consolidated list of all tenders for drafts on London at 12 o'clock Wednesday to the Comptroller General. Any banks or firms desirous of tendering should communicate with him accordingly. Government accepts no responsibility if messages by telegraph fail to reach Calcutta or Bombay."

M. C. C. BOYD, I. C. S.

A Karwar correspondent sends us the following:—Next week witnesses the departure of Mr. and Mrs Boyd from the "bonnie" shores of Karwar. Karwar with a pensive heart will bid good-bye to one of its pre-eminently able and popular administrators and Judges. His numerous friends will meet together this week to honour him in token of their appreciation of his excellent services. The indifferent health he kept for many days past obliged Mr. Boyd to go on furlough. He was Collector of Kanara in 1898-99. During that period he acquired a thorough knowledge of the local conditions and necessities of the district. The wisdom and foresight he displayed in his official duties, the courtesy and kindness he showed in his private capacity endeared him to all the people of Kanara. In his brief career as Collector, his name became a household word in the district. He was transferred to the Judicial Department in 1902. By this transfer the Revenue Department lost and the Judical Department gained the services of an able official. He was appointed District Judge of Kanara in 1904. His thorough knowledge of the district and its people was very useful to him in the discharge of his duties as a Judge. His dignified manners and upright conduct won him the hearts of the people. He was conspicuous for perfect balance of mind and soundness of judgment. He possessed remarkable strength of character and devotion to duty. The members of the bar knew how patiently he heard their arguments, how ardently desirous he was to do justice and how willingly he encouraged them in the honest discharge of their duties. Never did an unkind word come forth from his mouth. Ability and rectitude of character had always their reward at his hands. He was always kind to his subordinates who thought it a privilege to serve under such a benevolent and affectionate master. His unbounded liberality was not unknown to the recipients thereof. He was always fond of mixing among the people. An able Judge, a thorough gentleman, and a kind master, he enlisted the sympathies and good-will of both Government and the people. In short, he was all "sweetness and light" in and out of Court. No less remarkable was the success which Mrs. Boyd achieved in her own sphere of duties. Kind and courteous, she was respected by all the people with whom she came into contact. Both of them showed us how the East and West could be linked together in bonds of fellowship and mutual sympathy and how Englishmen and Indians could, as British citizens, loyally work for the glory of the British Empire.

TRAFFI

THE NEW CABINET.

FURTHER MINOR APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Hobhouse Goes to the Treasury.

AN ECONOMICAL PARADOX.

KEEN FIGHT AT MANCHESTER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 13.

The following further appointments have been made, viz: Mr. Hobhouse, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. Macnamara, Secretary of the Admiralty; Mr. Mastermau, Secretary, to the Local Governmen Board; and Mr. Mackinnon Wood, Secretary of Education.

Mr. Lough has been made a Privy Councillor.

It is officially announced that the status and emoluments of the Board of Trade and Local Government Board are to be raised.

Mr. Winston Churchill has gone to Manchester to open his election campaign. The polling takes place on the 24th instant.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Walter Runciman last evening opened the bye-election contests in North-West Manchester and Dewsbury, which promise to be of the keenest description. Mr. Churchill, who received an ovation at the station, said he had come to Manchester to find a safe seat. He then motored to the clubs, and delivered addresses to the workers.

Mr Runciman was welcomed at Dewsbury with a torchlight procession and bands.

LATER.

The Liberal papers continue their praises of the new Cabinet declaring that its constitution alone shows the groundlessness of the reports that the Government will abandon its great measures.

Mr. Asquith, in expressing his thanks for a resolution of congratulation passed by the National Liberal Federation, said that the Party had never approached grave and difficult problems with more complete unity of purpose and spirit.

The "Daily Chronicle" says that Mr. Samuel Evans, M.P., will be raised to the Bench on the next vacancy and that Mr. Rufus Isaacs will succeed him as Recorder of Swansea.

Baron Loreburn's health is unsatisfactory and he may retire at the end of the session.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

A special cablegram to the "Statesman" dated London, April 13th, says that the "Times" suggests that Mr. Hobhouse, whom Mr. Buchanan displaces at the India Office, may be made Financial Secretary to the Treasury, a post vacated by Mr. Runciman's promotion, and which has not yet been filled.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN CHINA.

Two Thousand Drowned.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that disastrous floods have taken place at Hankow, and it is reported that two thousand people have been drowned, having been caught in an enormous freshet at midnight.

THE MACEDONIAN QUESTION.

Further Conferences.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Signor Tittoni returned Prince von Bulow's visit to-day and they conferred for eighty minutes. It is generally understood that Italy's policy in Macedonia preoccupies Austria and Germany.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Italian semi-official papers say that the interviews between Prince Bulow and Signor Tittoni have resulted in complete agreement in regard to Macedonia.

KAISER'S CHURCH BURNED.

Irreparable Loss of Regimental Colours.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The famous Garrison Church in Berlin, which was the Kaiser's place of worship, has been burned down. A priceless collection of flags was destroyed.

The Crown Prince helped the firemen in fighting the flames.

RUSSIA AND AMERICA.

End of the Manchurian Friction.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

A despatch from Washington states that Mr. Root and Baron von Rosen had a long conference on the Manchurian situation, after which Baron von Rosen started for Russia.

The interview is described as having been entirely satisfactory to both sides, and further friction with reference to the recognition of Russian authority, by the American Consul at Harbin, is not expected.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA.

Debate on the Amur Railway.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Russian Duma is debating the Amur Railway.

M. Stolypin urged the importance of the line not merely from a strategical point of view, but to develop the settlement of the country and to meet the inroads of foreigners.

THE MAIL.

The Bombay Mails of 26th ultimo arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

KAISER AT CORFU.

Dines on the "Implacable"

HIS LOVE OF PEACE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Kaiser, lunching on board H. M. S. "Implacable" at Corfu said he hoped the two flags would continue to wave together in the interest of peace.

THE LENDERS COMPANY.

Seeking Voluntary Liquidation.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

At a meeting of the shareholders in Lenders Company, it was decided to go into voluntary liquidation.

This decision has been received with relief in the grain market as forced liquidation would have demoralized the trade.

It is believed that the creditors will receive seventy-five per cent.

BARCELONA ANARCHISTS.

Exemplary Punishment Inflicted.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

As the result of the trial of Anarchists at Barcelona, at which it was alleged that Governors paid large sums to secure the cessation of bomb outrages, three Anarchists have been sentenced to death and three to long terms of imprisonment in chains.

DEATH OF MRS. PHIPSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 1

The death of Mrs. Phipson occurred at Folkstone this morning.

WEEKLY FAMINE REPORT.

The Viceroy's Message.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The following famine telegram was sent yesterday by the Viceroy to the Secretary of State:—There was little rain during the week, except in the Punjab and North-West Frontier Province. More rain has fallen in these provinces since the provincial reports were received and this should benefit late sown crops. There has been no rain in the United Provinces and the prospects of the spring crops in several of the districts are poor. Harvest operations in the United Provinces are now general and have caused a fall of 110,000 in numbers on relief, which are—Works, 863,282; gratuitous relief 379,210. In addition 19,541 persons are being relieved in the Bahrampur estates, since the maximum was reached in the United Provinces in the middle of March. The temporary decrease in the numbers on relief due to harvest operations has been 172,000. No material change in the situation is reported from Central India, but the detailed figures furnished are incomplete. In Bombay relief is being given in three districts and numbers are—test works, 3,369; gratuitous relief, 1,214. There is no material change in the situation in other provinces. The total number of persons in receipt of state relief in the whole of India is now about 1,400,000.

CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI'S CASE.

Hearing Resumed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 14.

The trial of Chidambaram Pillai for sedition was resumed at Tinnevelly to-day.

Ve kata Varadachari, Sub-Inspector of Police, deposed to having attended the lectures delivered by the accused at Tuticorin. Witness gave precisely the same evidence as to wording of these speeches as the Police Inspector of Tuticorin. He also spoke to the hostile attitude of the people towards Europeans.

The next witness examined was Mr. Rhenius, Assistant Commissioner in the Salt Department, Tuticorin. In his diary for the week ending the 7th March witness reported that the excitement in the town was reaching rather serious proportions, the rebels becoming most insolent. Europeans were openly insulted, but every precaution was being taken. Extra police were called in. The slightest indiscretion on the part of any European would, he said, be like applying a lighted match to gunpowder. Witness also gave evidence as to other diaries subsequently submitted about the events that happened at Tuticorin.

CHAPRA-MASHRAK LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned construction of the line of railway from Chapra to Mashrak on the Bengal and North-Western system and that Company will begin work upon it at once.

THE JHELUM RIVER.

Flood Apprehended.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

A Srinagar letter speaks of the possibility of another flood on the Jhelum River. The level has gone up 15 feet at Srinagar with fields across the river under water which are now like an island in a wilderness of water. The bund is the scene of great activity, all boats rushing to it for shelter against threatened inundation. The unfortunate people living in bungalows along the bund are having an anxious time of it, as often happens, when flood threatens. Rumour of a breach in the bund is already beginning to be spread.

FIRE AT KASAULI.

General Garret's House Destroyed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

A Kasauli correspondent reports that General Garret's house has been completely destroyed by fire. The furniture however was removed and outhouses saved. The house is believed to be insured. The cause of the conflagration is that a stove flared up in the verandah. No persons were hurt.

WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 14.

At the Madras High Court to-day, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Wallis passed an order for the liquidation of the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund and appointed two official liquidators.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT CHANDERNAGORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The "Englishman" states on good authority that at nine on Saturday a man climbed one of the windows of the dining room of M. Tardival, the Mayor of Chandernagore and fired a bomb fixed to the end of a stick. The explosion dislodged a lighted lamp on the wall which caused some damage to the furniture. It is conjectured that the outrage has a political significance as M. Tardival had prevented a Swaraj meeting on the previous Saturday, but nothing is known for certain.

ARCHBISHOP OF GOA.

Acting Appointment Made.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 14.

The Bishop of Mylapore, accompanied by his Secretary, Father Fragoso, has left for Goa, where he will act as Archbishop Patriarch of the East Indies until a successor is appointed by the King of Portugal to fill the vacancy caused by the death of the late Archbishop some months ago.

EXCESSIVE TEMPERANCE ZEAL.

Officious Brahmin Youths Punished.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 14.

Mr. H. F. Carvalho, the City Magistrate, to-day disposed of the case in which two young Brahmin temperance volunteers were charged with being members of an unlawful assembly and with assaulting Mr. Anderson, I.C.S., Assistant Collector. The accused were fined Rs. 100 each, or in default six weeks' simple imprisonment. The fine was paid on the spot. Three more temperance volunteers were charged by the police to-day with obstruction and fined Rs. 5 each.

CAWNPORE MUNICIPAL BOARD.

European Member Rejected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 13.

The members of the Cawnpore Municipal Board elected one of their number (a native member) to fill the office of Vice-Chairman, thus rejecting the candidateship of Mr. A. D. Pickford, who was nominated by the Cawnpore Taxpayers' Association. This is rather unfortunate, as it is clearly to the interests of the taxpayers that a European gentleman of prominence should fill at least one of the Vice-Chairmen's seats.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"Beauty and the Barge."

SOME BANDMANN PLAYERS.

The Company last night replayed *Beauty and the Barge* to a good house. Mr. Cotter as Captain Barley was extremely quaint throughout, and got the maximum of hilarity out of his extensive part; Mr. Pease as the absurd Gustus was realy delightful; and Mr. Hargreaves was handsome and natural as the lover, Herbert Manners, while Miss Dallas also played very charmingly. Mr. Cowen had his chance as the burly Tom Cod, and played the part of the paralytic bargee with great gusto. Mr. King displayed his versatility as a naval lieutenant, turned barge mate, and Miss Grenville played the runaway girl with her accustomed sweetness, To-night, for the first time in Bombay. *Alice-sit-by the Fire* will be staged.

With the departure of the Bandmann Comedy Company for Egypt and Home, India and the Far East will lose one of the best entertainments it has known. During the last eighteen months they have played nearly forty plays, many of them being recent successes in London, and not a few have been still running at Home. In some instances, therefore, the play has been produced without the players ever having seen the performance at Home, and virtually they have "created" their parts. Whether the members of the Company will come out again is doubtful. Some of them have other engagements, some are tired of their nomad life in the East. Mr. Claude King is hardly likely to be seen in Bombay again for somet me, and Mr. Sinclair Cotter too has hankerings after life at Home, though he owns that the East will probably drag him back to it again. Mr. King has given pleasure to many in Bombay and his disappearance will be greatly regretted. To say where he has been most successful is a difficult task. In *Raffles* and *Sherlock Holmes* he attracted most attention perhaps, though his best acting was undoubtedly in *Lady Windermere's Fan* staged here last year. Then, too, as the Prince in *Old Heidelberg* he gave a rendering which followed Mr. George Alexander very closely indeed,—a matter easily explained when one remembers that he rehearsed the part and toured from the St. James's Theatre. Having a noticeable resemblance to Mr. Alexander he intensifies it by adopting some of his methods; and were the losses of the St. James's Theatre to find his County Council work demanding too much of his time he might quite easily put Mr. King in his cast without the audience being quite certain whether there was a change or no. Yet Mr. King is no mere understudy. He has his own methods of dealing with situations and uses them with entire success. Equally versatile is Mr. Sinclair Cotter, who has with marked ability combined the parts of stage manager with those of principal comedian. With the same piece being staged every night in the same theatre, stage-management becomes more or less mechanical after a time, but for Mr. Cotter it must have been an ever increasing burden. Yet he has managed to keep well to the front and his humour has never flagged since he stepped on the boards at the old *Gaiety* as Peter Amos in *Niobe*. Since then his parts have been many. As Babs in *Charley's Aunt*, as the *Private Secretary*, as Lord Crowley in *Raffles*, as the pathetic old *Lively* in *Sunday*, as the inimitable Captain Barley in *Beauty and the Barge*,—to mention but a few,—he has given renderings in every way equal to and sometimes better than what we would expect from a "long run" where the actor often gets stale. Mr. Cotter may quite possibly return to Bombay and his welcome will be a cordial one, for Bombay gets too little really good acting and appreciates it to the full when the chance is given. Of Miss Florence Hamer it can safely be said that the Company would have been hard put to if her services had suddenly been unavailable for any reason. One of her best parts was Carlotta in *The Marols of Marcus*, though, like Mr. King, she shone in *Lady Windermere's Fan* and perhaps even more so in the *Walls of Jericho*.

Another member of the Company who has added greatly to the pleasure of Bombay is Miss Helen Grenville. Her versatility is remarkable and, with the extra training she has had in what is practically the same school as the old stock companies, she should find it an easy matter to choose her parts on her return to Town. Without doubt her best part has been that of Kathie in "Old Heidleberg" when she flitted from grave to gay and back to grave again in a manner that made one pause to wonder whether after all it was only acting. That is where Miss Grenville succeeds—that she feels her part and forgets that she is only acting it. As Tweenie in the *Admirable Crichton* she appeared in pure comedy with as great success as in more solemn parts, of which latter should be mentioned the by no means easy Stephanos in the *Sign of the Cross*. As Ethel Smedley in *Beauty and the Barge* she scored one of her biggest hits in Bombay, and it is a matter for genuine regret that when the Company disbands in a few weeks she is very unlikely to return to the Indian Stage.

On Saturday a warrant was issued for the arrest of Phanindra Nath Mitter, Editor, "Jugantar," but he escaped. On Sunday afternoon the Calcutta Police made their fifth raid on the "Jugantar" office seizing everything they found, including the forms ready for printing. The result has been that there is no issue of the paper this week.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—All bodies consulted by His Excellency the Governor have now sent in their replies on this momentous question; a few also of private citizens of experience, and one somewhat obtrusive association (of which more anon) have volunteered to express theirs. The Corporation alone is still deliberating with a stately deliberation very becoming to it, before delivering itself of what will no doubt be the most valuable of all contributions. I am humbly of opinion, however, that sufficient material already exists to enable an outsider like myself with ample leisure and some local knowledge and experience to sum up to the jury of Public opinion. May be such a summary may be serviceable to all parties. Lazarus and Dives—in their final appeal to Sir George S. Clarke, G. C. M. G., sitting "in banco" at Mahableshwar; it may even enable His Excellency to brush away the cobwebs which have collected on, or been spun across, the lenses of his binoculars by Secretariat spiders.

In limine, I take objection to the heading of most of the more (or less) valuable documents hitherto published. "The Expansion of Bombay" is a misdescription—nor do I think it was the phrase used by Sir George Clarke. Bombay has expanded, is expanding, will expand, but the question is how best to develope that expansion and provide for the gradual conversion of 'Urbs prima in Indis' into 'Urbs secunda in mundo,' second only to London—and to rescue it from becoming a rambling ramshackle city, dotted as to the north with pretentious dwellings, but for the most part covered with a labyrinth of streets in which plague, cholera, small-pox, and all the fevers known to man shall be endemic. A city—in a word—that shall literally stink in the nostrils of mankind and be shunned by the commerce of all nations as too foul even to trade with. Before proceeding further in the difficult task I have set myself—labor of love though it be—I must clear the decks (so to speak) by returning to the "somewhat obtrusive Association" to which I have alluded above, which not having been consulted by His Excellency, has memorialized him. It is "the Native Piece-Goods Merchants' Association," and its Honorary Joint Secretaries on the 1st January last, were Messieurs Girdhardas Jaithabhai and Rawji Naranji. The objects of the Association (as appears from page 671 of the "Times of India" Directory) are "(a) To promote by creating friendly feelings and unity amongst the merchants, the business of the piece-goods trade in general in Bombay"—(we need read no further for the present). This is no doubt a very laudable object—but how do the Honorary Secretaries "promote or create friendly feelings and unity" with the public, their customers, by using the following words? 'Chawls are only intended for the use of Mhars, Maharathas and Konkanee and, "such others low class communities" . . . "similar provisions should also be made for . . . poor "high class" Hindus working on low wages, such as—"Banias, Bhatias, and Lohanas," &c. The Honorary Secretaries have forgotten that Maharathas and Konkanees as Kshatryas (which they often are) and peasants or artizans, take rank above Banias, Bhatias and Lohanas in the scheme of caste. A Wani or a Goozur is much less regarded in what we call "the Mofussil" than those arrogantly described as "low class." In any village gathering the opinion of the humble Mhar has greater weight than that of the village shopkeeper.

These words are not only bumptious but create the reverse of "friendly feelings" and must not be passed over in silence, though no doubt they were heedlessly written, without the least thought that they were offensive—the castes to which belong piece-goods merchants being less prone than any to give umbrage to any one, rich or poor, and being renowned for their benevolence to Lazarites of every colour, caste, and creed.

Liberavi animam meam! Now to turn to a more congenial topic, namely: "The Housing of the Poor" which Sir George Clarke puts first, and the Chamber of Commerce, and (strange to say) the Municipal Commissioner placed last on the list! a kindly critic "Dion" (who as also your native correspondent "Dhondoo Punt" is always worth listening to), reviewing my humble pamphlet, writes—"He (I) is all for the poor! I humbly hope I am) "He (I) would treat Lazarus as an honoured guest at his table, and place Dives 'below the salt.'" Not so! Don Dion! I would place Lazarus, the labouring Lazarus, mind you! in his proper place "below the salt," but I object to Dives keeping all the saltcellars at the top of the table. Poor Lazarus loves salt also and needs it, but Dives only gives him pepper! This is not fair, Oh! Dives!

In concluding his short notice, Dion repeats a reflection on me which I and most of your readers, Sir, must be rather tired of: "Mr. Crawford was always a man of grand ideas, and much in advance of his times." About the "grand ideas," I can at any rate plume myself on the fact that many of them have been carried out (e. g. Tansa, and the Municipal Workshops among others), and I could quote innumerable letters from well known citizens expressing regret that all have not been so. Yes! Don Dion, I do thank you for accusing me of being "much in advance of my time." Is not that preferable, the world over, to being behind one's times, or even lagging on the level, especially when the lives, health, and welfare of 1,200,000 people and their posterity are at stake!—Let the Corporation then be "much before its time," and being so, save lives and money to the humble ratepayers of the present day and in the near future! That is the very task His Excellency Sir George Clarke has invited all notables of this great City to aid him in undertaking. "Behold! now is the appointed time!" saith Sir George. Therefore gird up your loins ye Corporationers! Grapple manfully, all with one accord, the problems that await solution—muzzle not your able President as ye have in time past. Fetter not your shepherd Commissioner nor stay his crook, lest he smite you therewith. You had an Autocrat once in your earlier days. You very nearly had another when the Plague broke out. Nothing would have saved you then from his iron hand, had not . . . . hit upon the happy device of an Improvement Trust, whose efforts you have often paralysed. Let us hear something more than "Caw! Caw!"—Stifle your jealousies of each other in your Corporation Hall! Bethink ye that is not the present well being of a million souls that depends upon your apathy or your energy, but the future well-being—aye! within fifty years—of perhaps two millions crowded on your Island and overflowing South Salsette. 'Tis a pity you are not one and all in Railway employ, for you've proved yourselves to be first class at shunting. Try a higher role henceforth—and stoke and drive the Municipal engine for all 't'is worth."

But all this time we have left poor Lazarus-rao patiently smoking his hubble-bubble outside Graham's Buildings, yet anxious to learn what is about to be done with or for him! It is passing strange that a body of merchants who make their money out of Lazarus-rao should, as a body, know so little of him, his home life outside this great City, and his needs within it! I was privileged during all the earlier years of my official life to know Lazarus-rao better than most officials and as no laymen of the present day can know him. For weeks together I have lived alone with him in regions where only one Englishman, and he, the Police Superintendent, had ever explored. Our Clerks and Sheristadars in those days knew only their own Marathi, so during those weeks I never heard English spoken, or saw a white face I got to think in Marathi actually? Yet the days flew by, so interesting is the study of natives in their own homes. No one who has enjoyed the same advantages would ever delude himself with the idea that native mill-hands and labourers could be segregated far from their work, or ever pay tram or train fares, however small. The following sketch of their home life in the mofussil, with which John Fleming, the Maxwells and Donald Graham were nearly as familiar as I am myself, may be interesting to the uninitiated Chamber of Commerce and to Europeans outside those sacred precincts:—

This is the family history of Babajirao Cuddime of Nogaum Taluka nowhere (an esteemed and regular correspondent of "Indian Truth") dating from the year 1674. "Our family is very old, we have been Dharekaris (*a*) of Monje Nogaum in the Ratnagiri district from time immemorial. We were about 11 in number. My father and mother quite old people, a brother of my brother who was the Patel (*b*) of the village who was a widow or with two grown up sons and one unmarried daughter 16 years of age, a terrible shrew but an excellent housekeeper, I had a wife about my own age (28 years old) and we had four children, two fine lads and two girls. We are an undivided family, farming in common, and occupying the largest "Warra" (*c*) in our village it is the largest house in the village except that of the Khote (*d*). It is built entirely of laterite blocks and good shell chunam and is roofed with tiles. It is built in the shape of a quadrangle with a large heavy gate facing due west. Our cattle-bullocks, 3 pairs, and four buffaloes lived on either side of the entrance and my uncle's family lived in the north wing, we in the south wing, the east side being used for our grain stores and the Patel's little treasure room. My ancestors fought, bled and many were killed in one of the first Angreze P ltans (*e*) at Koreygaum and Asilghar and their medals and clasps are still worn by our women on holidays—My father too, who, was in the 5th N. I., fought throughout the Mutiny and was badly wounded and lamed for life, so the meherban (*f*) Sirkar gave him a good "pinsion" (*g*) as a Subedar Major. Haw! Haw! Saheb! I remember we were very well off till quite lately. In fact, were the Hereditary Khotes of Nogaum till Baji Rao (a curse on him!) took a large bribe from one of his Brahmin flatterers and gave him a Sanad, (*h*) declaring him to be the rightful Khote. My grand-father went to Poona to appeal, but was beaten with a slipper on the mouth and Tomibukjee Daniglia loosed his fierce polygar hounds at him (Thoba! Thoba!) because our family had fought for the British Sirkar! However, we were still well-to-do and had several Kunbi servants to help on our farm: But at last Wingate Saheb's surveyor "lok" came and measured off our plots of rice land terraced from the hill side as if they were "loogudee" (*i*) cloths, and we were told that we must then forth pay our "dast" (*j*) in cash and not in grain! So we were compelled to sell our grain to the Khote at any price he chose to fix and we were soon heavily in debt to him. Then the Khote bribed our Kunbis to leave us, so at last all of us who were able bodied had to dig and plough ourselves. As to our poor women folk who had before the Kunbis' wifes to do the house work, their lives began every morning at cockcrow when they had to grind the poor natchni and wari (millet) for our "bhakri" (unlivened cake) for we could no longer afford to eat rice, and, in fact, all our rice fields were mortgaged with possession to the Khote. Then, water being scarce at Nogaum, except during and for 3 months after the rains, they had to go 2 miles with their chatties (waterpots,) to fetch it. Then, the Sirkar's forestwallas would'nt let us cut any drewood, and we needed all our "Shen" (cowdung) to mix with rab and burn on our seed beds. Our poor bhai-lok had to go out with the children and collect what they could for the heating of our bathing water and for cooking our "Kanji" (broth). When we men came back tired from the field; oh Saheb and ours was a hard life then for several years, but there were other Maratha families near us who were in even harder case. From them we heard now and again of the "burra Girnis" (large mills) built in Bombay and of the good paggur men, women, and children got there, so when a richly dressed mukadam came round to Nogaum and described the great "Girni" at Coorla just opened by Haji Bobbinbhoy Aladdinbhoy, I was persuaded and took the whole family except my old parents and uncle and aunts off to Bombay by Shepherd's steamer, expecting to find peace and plenty and to be able to save money for the old people at home, and perhaps to redeem some of our rice-fields. The Mukadam had not lied to us—the paggur was good and regularly paid every Saturday—the work was not hard or difficult and there were many Wani's shops at which we could buy splitwood, flour, and groceries, with the needed pinch of brown salt thrown in for nothing. One of our women always stayed at home to cater and cook for our mess to which other Maratha families gladly joined But our chawls were too beastly for description (I hear they are no better now and very highly rented!). However, we saved a good deal of money and should have saved much more, but that "haramkhor", (rogue) Mukadam, made us pay him "dustoorie" every pay day. Finding that the mill manager would take on any number of hands, I married another strong young girl who got on fairly well with my first wife, thus my "nussib" was good. Year by year before the rains, I and one or two of my children and one wife returned to Nogaum help to sow our remaining fields and to comfort the old people.—Little by little we cleared off our mortgages, and now it is the Khote who is in debt to us! Then my old parents died within a few days of each other—my uncle soon followed them, and I returned to be the Patel of Nogaum. Bapre! Bapre! But, Saheb! why does n't the Sirkar build itself or make the Girniwallas build us proper chawls like our warras at our villages?"—I could only say "Ishwar Jane" (GOD KNOWS.)

Surely this true tale should teach Municipal and other authorities what is needed for Lazarus!

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

Matheran, April 12.

(*a*) A privileged tenant, paying a fixed rent in kind to the (*d*) Khote or middleman, (*b*) Patel or Headman, responsible for the revenue payable to Government and having petty Magisterial Powers. (*c*) English Regiment (*f*) Kind Government. (*g*) Pension. (*h*) Title deed. (*i*) Petticoat. (*j*) Land rent.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY—ARRIVALS, APRIL 14.—2nd-Lieut. Seton, 1st Seaforth High. from England.
2nd-Lieut. Donsonby, 1st West York Regt., from Jamaica.
2nd-Lieut. Waller,, R. F. A., from Nowshera.
2nd-Lieut. Dowding. R.A., from Nowshera.
Lieut. Trafford. 52nd Sikhs, from Malalcand.
Major Vanrenen, 16th Rajputs, from Manipur.
Major Lye, 2nd S. Pioneers, from Sealkote.
Capt Boulton, I.M.S., from Bannu.
Capt. Turnbull, 26th Punjabis, from Kohat.
Capt. Kelly, 33rd Punjabis, from Jubbulpore.
Col. Kerr, 1-8th Goorkha Rifles, from Shillong.
Major Powell, R.E., from Roorkee.

DEPARTURES, April 14.—Lieut. Chapman, 261 Cavalry, to England.
Major Rettie, R. F. A., to England.
Major Bowane, K. R., Rifles, to England.
Capt. Preault, K. R., Rifles, to England.
Capt. Allanson, Brig-Major, to England.
Major Baker, M. A. Dept., to England.
Lieut.-Col. Thomson, I. M. S., to England
Major Hocken, Staff, to Poona.
Lieut Sherringham, 121 Pioneers, to England.
Capt. Mill, Bl. Scots, to Mahableswar.
Bt.-Col. Beale, I. A., to England.
Major Budd, 1st Brahmans, to Jubbulpur.
Lieut. Mackenzie, R. F. A., to Japan.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Cowns will hold charge of the "Military Operations" Section, Army Head-Quarters, during the absence of Brigadier-General Mallaly on leave.

LANCE-NAIK PAR SINGH, of the Guides, has been awarded the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving, in Sarina, at great personal risk, a comrade who was in danger of drowning in the Swat river at Fort Abazai.

CALCUTTA MINT.

Working at High Pressure.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

The Calcutta Mint is working at high pressure just now, and is turning out 9 lakhs of pice daily for use in the famine districts.

THE CHANDERNAGORE OUTRAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

In the Chandernagore bomb outrage the Mayor was slightly injured and Madame Tardival fainted.

AZIKAL-MANGALORE RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

The revised estimates of the cost of the construction of the Azikal-Mangalore Railway have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

INDIA'S STRONG MAN.

Professor Rammurti had a good house last night on the Maidan for his exhibition of chain-breaking, when he won the gold medal and was presented with it by Sir J. Jeejeebhoy, Bart, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna being also present.

THE TELEGRAPH TROUBLES.

Situation Unchanged.

PROMISES CONSIDERED VAGUE.

The strike in Bombay and in other parts of India continues, notwithstanding the Conference held in Calcutta on Sunday. The men say they can make nothing out of the vague announcement as to the decision arrived at at the Conference. According to the announcement, the Committee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce have recommended that a period of five weeks should be fixed for the trial of the new systems of duty and that during this time nothing should be done as regards the dismissed signallers. The latter portion of the announcement the men consider very indefinite; and they have resolved upon sticking to their determination not to return to work until a definite assurance as regards their dismissed comrades is given, on whose account they had gone on strike. They further, state that they have received no instructions from the General Secretary to the Telegraph Association at Calcutta as to what should be done. They are therefore holding out. The prospect of a settlement of the dispute remains as remote as ever.

If anything, matters have assumed a grave aspect, as will be gleamed from the representations that have been made by Chambers of Commerce in different parts of the country to the Government and the Director-General of Telegraphs. The Burma Chamber of Commerce has made another representation in which it says that the continued delays are paralysing trade and causing severe losses to the commercial community.

BOMBAY.

The strikers in Bombay are firm. They have received information that the list of the offices at present on strike includes Calcutta, Rangoon, Mandalay, Allahabad, Cawnpore and Bangalore, and that most of the Agra, Karachi and Lahore men have gone on sick-leave.

Later information received by the strikers says that Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Bhushaval, Bankipore and Lucknow have also gone on strike.

The number of men on duty at the Central Office yesterday was about 280, including 60 departmental, 130 postal and 70 military signallers, and 20 men from the sub-offices in Bombay. Although the office is experiencing no difficulty in getting men to do the work, the output has been discouragingly small, on Sunday it being only 7,000 telegrams. The strikers' prediction that postal signallers drafted in from outstations would not long stand the strain of the heavy Bombay traffic has been fulfilled. These men have been sent back to their respective offices.

We stated in a previous number that there is at present only one system, *viz.*, the Morse, being worked in the Central Office in Bombay, owing to the men requisitioned from the mofussil being unacquainted with the rest of the systems. These systems are the Murray, Baudot, Wheatstone's Automatic and Morse. The Murray system is worked for about ten to twelve hours a day and is capable of giving an output of 600 telegrams daily. It deals with all classes of messages. The Baudot system is used chiefly for international traffic and gives on an average a daily output of about 1,500 messages. The Auto system is resorted to only when there is a congestion of traffic. The Morse system is mostly used in the Bombay office, about 90 to 96 men working it at a time. The number of instruments worked daily is 76, and each operator could transmit seven messages per hour. Previous to the strike, the average number of daily output at the Central Office was 24,000 messages. But, at present, as said above, only the Morse system is being worked in Bombay.

CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 14.

A report in the "Englishman" says that military signallers in the Calcutta Office are discontented and all have asked to resign, but the Commanding Officers have withheld permission

The Calcutta Telegraph Signallers was still on strike and await the arrival of Mr. H Barton, General Secretary, Indian Telegraph Association on Thursday before taking any action.

It is resported in Calcutta that out of 26 signallers in the Bankipore office 22 struck and were ordered to quit their quarters, but decline to do so.

RANGOON, APRIL 14.

The Burma Chamber of Commerce has addressed the Director-General of Telegraphs by letter in these terms. That since despatch of the Chamber's telegram of the 3rd instant further complaints have been received showing that the state of affairs has been worse. The continued delays are paralysing trade and causing severe losses to commercial community. Matters appear now to have reached a crisis and the necessity is urged of steps being taken to obtain an immediate settlement in the interests of the whole community. Numerous complaints have been made by members of the Chamber regarding the new scheme of treating telegrams. This change was brought into force from 1st April practically without any notice or opportunity having been given to public bodies or merchants for expressing their opinion on it. The Chamber draws the careful attention of the Director-General to certain points in view to a reversion to the form and method formerly in use. They camplain of the new form of message containing only 28 instead of 36 spaces in the old form, the curtailment of space being a drawback to business firms who find it extremely inconvenient to use two forms. The spaces in the present form are not large enough for code words of ten letters which are now in general use. The signing of the sender's name on the back of the message prevents the including of the original signature of the person in the copying press book, which is a great disadvantage in all business transactions. Complant is also made of the absence of space for noting the date and time of despatch of telegrams by senders, which is a matter of great importance to business people for reference purposes, especially in cases when messages are delayed. The receipt also does not show of despatched or destination of the telegram. This is generally considered unsatisfactory. There is no means of identifying the receipt for any particular telegram to which it may be desired to refer, and confusion will necessarily result thereupon.

SIMLA, APRIL 14.

Regular signallers who have been on sick leave are returning to duty and military signallers are coming in in such numbers that the larger telegraph offices are finding they have more operatives than they require, and have begun sending back postal signallers to their ordinary posts. Yesterday seventy-four postal signallers were relieved in the Bombay office and eight in the Karachi office.

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 14.

Help given by postal signallers during the present crisis in the Telegraph Department is shown by the fact that 378 of these were at work in Departmental offices on the 12th instant.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Berrington's official explanation is a verisimilitude of the Cornish "Pixie" trying to vociferate the last word of the last speaker and heard only within a certain radius. In these days of civilisation of enlightenment there are some of us amongst the lowest grade of signallers even gifted with unexceptional intelligence but not less than lynx-like eyes and voices of prodigious loudness. I am in the ranks and possess only these drawbacks to back me. Will you afford me an opportunity of singing the refrain to Mr. Berrington's solo? He has placed before the public a new system of working as the old was found unsuitable for 20th century requirements. Eureka! Eureka! says he to the whole staff of operators. "I have brought you a radical cure for each and all complaints, insomnia to sleeping sickness and suicide inclusive, it is a general reconstructant tonic and is meant for your particular good, and although it was at first intended that you should try it for a month fairly, yet you may have to continue it for ever if you wish to be perfectly well. It is essential and the secret of success lies therein. The manufacturer is in Newlands, but I have the monopoly to sell and the right to prescribe it. You must try it "volens nolens." Results guaranteed by Berrington in one day. Antidote sought for—Civil Surgeon given a more dirty and spacious room in Town Hall which is packed to overcrowding. Last line—Civil Surgeon taken ill with mental appendicitis compelled to take 18 months' furlough. Superintendent-in-charge of Bombay Office mentally and physically wrecked. Sir, Mr. Berrington's flowery eloquence may be gulped down in a single draft by a large number of the public, but to us who are suffering from sore-throats just now owing to much speechifying it finds no passage. We are, therefore, naturally querulous as to how many grains or drops of—candour, sincerity, truth, genuineness and solicitude-for-welfare the prescription contains. From your "Strikers" contribution our minds have been made manifest and with respect to this official explanation draft we are wont to whisper amongst ourselves, in confidence of course, "Timeo Danaos, et dona ferentes" (I fear the Greeks even when bringing gifts), and nobody can blame us in justice after what has been chronicled in your previous issues. We are naturally and as a matter of fact dubious, that it may be an egg more colossal in its dimension than that of the ostrich, which may necessitate an incubator from yet another land, the heat of Newlands being insufficient to obtain required results, and we are not in a position to say how much the Government head "Jhari purana" will retrench from our salaries in order to meet its expenditure. But to be serious. I am only a signaller of the lowest grade-average and I am voicing the opinion of an army to-day when I say that it plainly spells mawkish sentiment "and should not Mr. Berrington be the last person on earth to give utterance to it when" it is remembered that while he was on leave in England the "Pioneer" sang his "Laudate" in its columns saying no expert was being got out from England but that "Mr. Berrington, Director of Traffic, was at St. Martin le Grand making observations which he meant to put in practice on resuming duty in January." At a distance of a few months from date of this para it had the effect of the notes from a cracked reed clarionet, for Mr. Berrington returned and appeared to be in oblivion till we next heard of his being made Director-General. Then even no reforms were produced by his fertilized brain and with lightning speed Mr. Newlands was shot out and began the work of Reformation, but which to-day is a hideous and deplorable deformation, inasmuch as a respectable and respectful body of men with me now are still firm.

STRIKERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At last the inevitable has happened, and the years of submissive patience borne by the signalling staff of the Government Telegraph Department has, as expected, resulted in a strike in Calcutta, Bombay and Rangoon, the chief telegraph cent

THE M. A. O. COLLEGE.

Lord Minto's Visit.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Ever since Lord Lytton laid its foundation-stone in 1877, it has been customary for every successive Viceroy to visit the M. A. O. College at Aligargh at least once during the term of his high office. There is no other Mahomedan institution in India which can be called national in the sense that the college at Aligarh can, and certainly there is none of which the British Indian Mahomedan is more proud than the "Darul Uloom" established by the genius and foresight of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan. The quinquennial Viceregal visit to the seat of Moslem learning, therefore has more than ordinary significance in the estimation of the Indian Mahomedans. It is a compliment to the entire Mahomedan body politic in India and is undoubtedly a generous patronage of Mahomedan education by the representation of the Sovereign. It has, therefore become the occasion for the display of Moslem patriotism and national love for that institution as well as of gratitude towards the Viceroy for his act of appreciative kindness. The expression of these sentiments has hitherto always assumed the form of a public memorial in honour of the distinguished visitor. The ex-Viceroy visited Aligarh in 1901 and in order to commemorate his visit a hospital was erected by public subscription and called the "Curzon Hospital" one of the neatest of the new buildings within the four walls of the college.

After a lapse of seven years the present Viceroy has signified his intention to honour the college with a visit on the 23rd instant. The promise for this visit was, however, given to the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk on the occasion of the reception of the historical Mahomedan deputation by the Viceroy at Simla, and it grieves me to think that the hero of the deputation as well as of the College will not be present to receive Lord Minto on the field of his life-long labour. The late Nawab frequently spoke to me of his intentions to offer a fitting national welcome to Lord Minto on his visit to Aligarh. As I have said, we have always shown our gratitude to every Viceroy who visited our College in a befitting manner. But Lord Minto has special claims upon the consideration of the Mahomedan community. His abolition of quarantine upon Hajees in Bombay, his warm reception of the Mahomedan deputation, his appointment of two Mahomedan judges to the High Court, when none had been appointed for eleven years before, his just recognition of our claim to representation as a distinct community, and, last but not least, his practial sympathy with Mahomedan races long before his arrival in India mark him out in a special manner for the expression of our national gratitude towards him. The wish of the late Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk should be fully carried out and Lord Minto's reception at Aligarh should be truly national and worthy of the occasion.

The nation would have liked that H. H. the Aga Khan, a prince among scholars and a scholar among princes, should have welcomed Lord Minto to Aligarh in the name of the Mahomedan community, as he did T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales, two years ago in his double capacity as official visitor of the college and the chosen head of the nation. It is a matter of universal regret that owing to considerations of health H. H. will not be available for the purpose. There will, however, be eminent representation from different parts of India, and Lord Minto's reception will no doubt be as warm as it will be truly national. But the visit should also be commemorative in a special manner.

The object of this letter is to make an appeal to all patriotic Mahomedans and especially to Moslem philanthropists who have evinced interest in the higher education of the race to come forward and show their warm appreciation of the Vicëregal visit by generous contribution towards a permanent memorial in honour of a good and just Viceroy. It will be in the recollection of your readers that about two years ago a meeting of the leading Mahomedans of Bombay was held here under the presidency of H. H. the Aga Khan, when it was resolved to send a deputation to the Mahomedan Princes of this Presidency with an appeal for donations towards a fund for founding a Science Institute at Aligarh in commemoration of the visit of T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales to the M. A. O. College. I had the honor, to be the spokesman of that deputation. We visited various courts and had promises of substantial help from some Durbars towards the permanent funds of the College, but the same have become over-due since some time I take this opportunity of reminding the exalted personages of the great desirability of their redeeming their pledge in the present occasion. Aligarh badly want many things: new chairs to be established, additional staff of teachers, a national library, a scientific laboratory, a new school building, a decent guest house and more badly still it wants earnest and selfsacrificing workers everywhere. The vineyard is large, the labourers are few.

There will be time enough to decide what form the memorial in honour of Lord Minto should take. The chief thing is to obtain funds. There are people able and willing to give money for national purposes, if only they are properly approached. Bombay has taken a splendid lead in this matter and set a good example to us all on the occasion of the Royal visit to Aligarh. It will no doubt again be faithful to its generous traditions and doubtless it will not be long before other Provinces follow its noble lead, Aligarh has roused the patriotic spirit in every part of Mahomedan India let us hope it has not done so in vain.

RAFIUDDIN AHMAD.

April 13.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS MEMORIAL.

The following is a first list of subscriptions collected and promised.

		Rs.
H. H. The Aga Khan, G.C.I.E.	...	4,000
Sir Carrimbhoy Ebrahim, Kt....	...	2,500
Mr. D. J. Tata	...	2,000
Mr. R. J. Tata	...	2,000
Sir Jehangir, C. Jehangir, Kt. ...	...	1,000
Mr. Romajiee Dinshaw Petit ...	...	1,000
Messrs. Morarjee Goculdas & Co	...	1,000
Sir Dinshaw Manekjee Petit, Bart.	...	500
Messrs. Vithaldas D. Thackersey and Hansraj P. Thackersey ...	...	500
Mr R. D. Tata	...	500
Messrs. Wadia Ghandhy & Co....	...	350
The Hon. Mr. Justice D. D. Davar	...	300
Messrs. Edgelow Gulsbchand and Co....	...	300
Messrs. Thakurdas & Co.		
Mr. Rustam K. R. Kama		
Mr. Hormusjee H. Vakil		300
Mr. J. P. Dastur		
Mr Framroz H. Vakil		
The Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, K.C.I.E. ...		250
Sir Sassoon J. David, Kt.		250
Mr. H. A. Wadya		250
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt....	...	200
Messrs. Nanu Hormusji & Co...	...	200
Mr. L. M. Banaji		200
Mr. R. D. Setna	...	200
Mr. Purshottam Visram Mowjee ...		200
Messrs. H. & M. M. Cama		150
Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusjee Dinshaw and Co.		150
Mr. P. J. Padsha		101
Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart....	...	100
Sir Harkisondas Narrotamdas, Kt.	...	100
The Hon. Mr G. O. W. Dunn ...	...	100
The Hon. Mr. Basil Scott ...	...	100
The Hon. Mr. C. H Setalvad ...	...	100
Mr. T. J. Strangman	...	100
Mr. E. B. Raikes		100
Mr. G. R. Lowndes		100
Mr. J. D. Inverarity		100
Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madon		100
Messrs. Khanderao and Mehta ...	...	100
Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai		100
Messrs. Malvi Hiralal Mody and Ranchhordas		100
Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas		100
Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadya		50
Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy		50
Anonymous		50
Mr. Mahadev B. Chaubal		50
The Hon. Mr. Justice L. P. Russell ...		50
The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. Heaton ...		50
Mr. D. E. Wacha		50
Messrs. Mehta and Dadachanji ...		50
Mr. Furdoonji P. Pavri		30
Messrs. Hiralal and Co....		30
Mr. A. J. Billimoria		25
Mr. Jafferbhoy Hajeebhoy Laljee ...		20
Mr. Khurshedji Sorabji Patel		20
Mr Ardeshir Sorabji Patel		20
Mr. Hussain B. Tyebji		20
Mr. P. N. Wadia		10
Total.....		20,376

SPORTING NEWS.

BANGALORE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Victory for the Cheshires.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 14.

The Hockey Tournament was brought to a conclusion yesterday evening by a game played on the Gymkhana ground between the teams of the Cheshire Regiment and the Royal Engineers, the former winning by 2 goals to love. It was expected that the match would be a walk over for the Cheshires, who had played such excellent games during the earlier part of the tournament, and especially in the three games played against the Kolar Volunteers. For some reason the Cheshire play lacked its usual brilliance and it seemed as if they were confident of victory and did not care to put forth their best efforts. The Engineers had a strong team but the majority of their forward line had not played much together, and their tactics lacked the combination which was essential in playing the Cheshires, whose defence was so good. During the first twenty minutes play was very even consisting chiefly of rapid exchanges and it was at this time that the Engineers were given opportunities which they were too slow to turn to account and which never occurred to them again. During practically the rest of the match the Cheshires kept the ball well in the Engineers' half of the ground and without playing with exceptional brilliance scored two goals and won amid much enthusiasm. For the Cheshires who have a fine combination, those who did especially good work were Corporal Rosell, who displayed exceptional play as centre half, and Sergeant Price as back was invaluable, while Whitlow and Hayes among the forwards were superb. For the Engineers Keenan and Shedwell played an excellent defence but the forward line was weak and lacked combination, though Dolan did strenuous work. After the game the Cups were presented to the winners by Mrs. Aitken Major-General Atkinson making a short speech congratulating the winners on their victory.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

In addition to the Handicap races already advertised for Friday next there will be the usual Handicap Races for all classes on Saturday, April 18th. Courses and times of starts will be notified hereafter.

Should sufficient entries be received, Handicap races for A. B. C. classes will be arranged for Monday next, being Easter-Monday.

PLAGUE IN CAWNPORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, APRIL 13.

A public meeting will be held on Monday, the 20th instant, in the McWright Hall, when Major Baird, I. M. S., Special Plague Officer, will address the meeting on the subject of plague and measures adopted for its prevention. He will also give in a practical demonstration inoculation and will inoculate those who desire to subject themselves to this preventative measure. Efforts are being made to draw a large audience.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute was held yesterday in the Institute, Mr. Shallom presiding. The Honorary Secretary read the Report which stated: "The Committee of Management have the pleasure to lay before the members a report of the operations of the Institute during the year ending 31st March 1908. The following changes took place during the year:—Major R. L. Clark, D. S. O., resigned on leaving Bombay, and Mr. G. F. Chalk was appointed Director in his place. On the 31st March 1908, there were 100 Life Members, 6 Honorary Members and 175 Quarterly Members. Two Life Members were reported as having died. There is a decrease of 2 Quarterly Members. 351 visitors made use of the Reading Room and Library during the year. The number last year was 242. The issues of old and new books including periodicals, were 36,400. The number of new books added to the Library was 322. At the close of the year the Library contained 14,348 volumes. Seventy-eight English, Continental and Indian Newspapers and Magazines were taken in during the year. The following three lectures were delivered at the Institute during the Session 1907-8. 1st.—By Mr. E. D. Talati, on the 19th December 1907; subject:—"Old Bombay," illustrated by lantern slides. 2nd—By Professor W. H. Sharp, M. A., on the 9th January 1908; subject:—"A Glimpse of Greece," illustrated by lantern slides. 3rd—By Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A. (Oxon) on the 4th February 1908, subject:—"A Summer Term and Oxford," illustrated by lantern slides. The lectures were well attended and appreciated by the members, their relatives and friends.

The invested funds of the Society amount to Rs.23,500. In accordance with the usual practice, voting lists were circulated to the members of the Society at the close of the year, giving the names of the members eligible for election. The lists sent in by members were duly examined by the scrutineers, Messrs. Dorab E. Opiumwalla, and Elias S. Sassoon, who reported the result to be as follows:—President, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice L. P. Russell; Vice-Presidents, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. W. M. Bell, Mr. S. E. Shellim; Directors, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjeee, Captain W. F. Peats, Mr. P. G. Mossent, M. Inst. C. E., Major E. J. Keane, Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. E. W. Thompson, Mr. A. C. Webb, Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, Bar-at-law, Mr. G. F. Chalk, Mr. R. F. Smith; Honorary treasurer, Mr. G. Lund; Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. H. Frost. The Report was adopted. A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

THE TSAR has onferred the Order of the White Eagle on the Baron Motono, the Japanese Ambassador in St. Petersburg.

A WOMAN at the Brentford County Court explained: "My husband is an author, but I have never read any of his books—they are too heavy for me."

THE police of Pontoise have in charge a burgler who declares he is a man of good family, for the sake of which he will not allow his name to be divulged. The police call him Marius Durand for want of a better name. Durand told his gaolers that he could show them a grotto in which treasure was hidden which had been taken from a house in Masions Lafitte, near Paris. He led the police to a cave near the village of Sartrouville, and there, the "Express" states, they found a quantity of jewellery. Durand speaks French, German, English, Italian, the Alsatian patois, and other languages.

A DOCTOR TALKS.

Whenever we are suffering from any trouble or illness, it is surprising to find how many of our neighbours have suffered in the same way. If also we hear from neighbours how they were able to overcome their troubles, we determine to follow the course which they pursued so successfully. Better still when a doctor tells us of a medicine that will cure us:

Dr. Jadowji Tricumjee, Lecturer and Professor of Aryan Medical School of Bombay, Dispensary, Bazaar Gate St., Fort, when questioned regarding Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, picked up a piece of paper and wrote:—"This is to certify that I have treated some of my patients who were afflicted with backache and kidney disease, with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and all of them were cured after a short time by the use of these Pills. I give this testimonial with great pleasure."

The danger of kindey disease is that it frequently comes on so quietly that the cause of the trouble is not suspected, the patient suffering from headache, nervousness, heart trouble, sleeplessness, dizziness, lack of ambition, &c., all of which are symptoms of kidney disease, just as much as backache, dropsy, urinary, and rheumatic troubles. The cure these by removing the cause—Kidney disease.

Sold by medicine dealers who will not offer something else for the sake of a larger profit, at Rs 2 per bottle, or 6 for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

If you mention this Paper your order will be sen postage and packing free.

THE SEASON IN INDIA.

The season and crop prospects for the week ending Saturday, 4th April, give the following details:—

UNITED PROVINCES.

No rain. The weather is very hot with westerly winds. Rain is urgently needed in the hills where the standing crops are rapidly withering. Spiring prospects in several of the distressed districts are poor but are generally fair or good. Harvesting operations threshing and winnowing of spring crops are now general in the plains and new grain is coming into the markets which are well stocked. Importation is much reduced. Prices have fallen in several districts but the fall is less marked than in the two previous weeks. In many districts prices continue stationary and above scarcity rates. Sowing and irrigation of sugarcane continue and fields are being prepared for autum crops. Opium is being extracted, three districts report that the opium outturn is poor. Picking of "mahua" has commenced in several districts. The condition of Agricultural stock, except in three districts, continues fair. Fodder is still dear but new "busa" is becoming available.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—There has been a considerable reduction in numbers on relief due principally to labourers leaving public and aided works for harvesting operations which are now general. The situation in Garhwal and Dehra Dun is less favourable owing to want of rain. Wandering is noticeable in the Upper Khattu of Chacrata tahsil where increased consumption of jungle products is causing sickness. It has been found necessary owing to want of supplies in the interior to stop the pilgrim traffic to Garhwal by closing the bridge at Lachman Jhula. The general health of the people is good. Small-pox continues but is decreasing. Colonial emigration from Basti continues but there is no general wandering. 9,541 persons are on relief in the Balrampur Estates. Returns are still wanting from Agra, Banda and Garhwal; neglecting their numbers, the numbers on Government relief are:—workers on public works 4,70,642, on aided works 45,5 5; on test works 2,995; dependants on works 242 493; on gratuitous relief 349,474; in poor-houses 3,299; total 1,134 418. Largest total figures are:—Bahraich 254,435; Gonda (excluding Balrampur Estates) 122 076; Mirzapur (with Family Domain-) 29,955; Kheri 99.5 8; Sitapur 73 664; Jalaun 60,965; Allahabad 60,808. Prices:—Almora 8 1/4 Mirzapur 7½ to 10, Gonda 9, Bahraich 9 1-4, Kheri, Bara Banki and Jalaun 8, Hamirpur 9 1-2, Allahabad 10 to 14, Fatehpur 9 to 10, Azamgarh 15 1-2, elsewhere 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

PUNJAB.

Light to moderate rain has fallen in Gurgaon Jullunder, Ludhiana, Amritsar, Sialkot, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, Mianwali, Lyallpur, and Multan. Prices of foodgrains are rising in six and falling in nine districts but are still generally at or about scarcity rates except in Multan. Sowings of extra spring crops and ploughings for the next autumn crops are in progress. Sugarcane and cotton are being sown. Sowings of fodder crops have commenced in parts of Sialkot. Spring crops are being harvested in some districts. The condition of irrigated crops is good to below average and of unirrigated crops average to bad. The opium crop is average in Lahore and Amritsar. Unirrigated crops and especially late sown crops are withering for want of rain. Rats are damaging wheat in Lahore, Gujranwalla, parts of Shahpur, and Mianwali. Crops have also been damaged by strong winds in Rohtak. Fodder is scarce in Delhi, Sialkot, Mianwali, Lyallpur, Multan, parts of Hissar, Gurgaon, Ambala, Shahpur and Rawalpindi and are also getting scarce in Rohtak. Pasture is insufficient in Lahore—The fodder grasses (*karbi*) and (*sar*) are being used as fodder in parts of Sialkot and green wheat and gram in Gujranwala. Cattle are being fed on leaves of trees in Gurgaon. The condition of cattle is good to fair; cattle are however overworked and impoverished in Gujranwala. The canal water-supply is insufficient in Ambala and Lyallpur, in the latter district the canal is running by rotational closures; the canal was closed during the week in Delhi and Gujranwala. Test-works—1,146 persons attended the famine test-works in Gurgaon tahsil against 977 last week.

NORTH-WEST FRONTIER PORVINCE.

Rainfall up to 7th instant 2 inches in Hazara, 1 inch in Peshawar, Kohat and Bannu, and 20 cents in Dera Ismail Khan. This does not include very heavy and general rain of the last 24 hours. The rainfall though late has been very beneficial to the unirrigated crops which were suffering from drought but will now revive. Irrigated crops are flourishing but in places have been damaged by the heavy rainfall. Sowings of extra spring crops and sugarcane continue and land is being ploughed for the autumn crops. The water-supply is ample in all the canals. Fodder is procurable. Cattle are generally in good condition. Prices are fluctuating Prices:—wheat 9 to 12 1/2, gram 11 1/16 to 7, maize 12 3 16 to 18 1/2 and *bajra* 12 3 4 to 14 seers per rupee. The recent rain will make them considerably easier.

CENTRAL INDIA.

Rain was general in Indore, there were also light showers in Malwa and Bhopawar but no rain elsewhere. Harvesting of spring crops is almost finished in Indore and is in progress elsewhere. Prospects of area sown are fair to good but damage is reported for want of moisture in soil in parts of Gwalior, by untimely rain and hail in parts of Indore and Malwa and by rats in parts of Bhopawar Agricultural stock is fair to good. Fodder and water are becoming scarce in a few parganas of Gwalior. Fodder is indifferent in Bhopal and sufficient elsewhere. Prices have fallen slightly id Rutlam and piploda are high but sneady elsewhere. Extraction of opium is in progress opium has been slightly damaged by rain in Indora, Malwa and Bhopawar.

The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is as follows:—The general situation is unaltered. Prices:—Bundelkhand 9 to 11, Bhopawar 9 to 14, Indore 9 to 10 seers per rupee. The numbers on relief are:—In Bundelkhand Agency—on works 6,000 on gratuitous relief 5,000, total 11,000. In Indore State:—on works nil, on gratuitous relief 20,000. Manpur 144. Figures for Jhabua and Baghelkhand Agency not received.

CETRAL PROVINCES.

The weather was hot and occasionally cloudy. Light showers not exceeding 5 cents were received in five districts. Harvesting of spring crops was practically completed all over the Provinces and threshing and winnowing were in full swing. Outturns are fair. Preparation of land for sowings of autumn crops and construction of field embankments continue. "Ringni juar" in Bhandara and rice sown as a second crop in Chanda are in good condition. "Mahua" and mango crops have been slightly damaged by wind and rain in Jubbulpore, Bilaspur and Buldana. Picking of "mahua" has started in Chanda, Bhandra and Bilaspur. Water is sufficient everywhere except in parts of Hoshangabad and Chanda. The supply of fodder is inadequate in Yeotmal and it is dear or scarce in Nimar, Chindwara and the Vindhyan districts. Shortage of fodder is apprehended later on in Nagpur. Condition of cattle is deteriorating in parts of Hoshangabad and Betul owing to scarcity of fodder. The prices of staple food-grains remained stationary in eight districts, but elsewhere showed a tendency to rise especially in the northern and Plateau districts, in Betul all staple grains became dearer; The price of wheat rose in Jubbulpore, Seoni, Narsingpur, Betul Chandas, Raipar, Bilaspur, and the Vindhyan districts by ½ to 1½ seers and ell in Buldana and Yeotmal by 1 seer. Rice and *juar* in Chanda and rice in Drug and Bilaspur became dearer by 1-2 to 1 seer. Gram and *juar* rose by 1 seer in Betul, in Damoh, Jubbulpur, Hoshaugabad and Nimar gram sells dearer by 1-2 to 3-4 seer.

Feudatory States.—Light showers were received during the week in Kanker and Sakti. Harvesting of spring crops and threshing and winnowing are still continued. Construction of field embankments and preparation of land for sowing this season's crop are in progress. Fodder and water are sufficient. Wheat became cheaper in Bastar and rice dearer in Sakti by 2 seers. *Kodon* rose by 1 1-4 seers in Kawardha elsewhere prices were steady or fluctuated slightly. The weekly report on the famine and scarcity is a follows:—Harvesting is nearly completed. "Mahua" picking has commenced and is giving employment to a considerable number of people. The numbers on works, both village relief works and ordinary, show further decrease. Public health is good Prices show a tendency to rise. Numbers on relief are:—on works 2,017; weavers 2,563; on gratuitous relief 13,649; total 18,229.

The Bombay report has already appeared.

The number on relief was 1,430,06 a decrease of 94,587 during the week.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IMBROGLIO.

The "Indu Prakash":—It is impossible to adequately characterize the flagrantly unjust and the extraordinarily stupid order under which 10 per cent. of the Telegraph staff in Bombay have been dismissed for no fault and without any enquiry, in the manner, we suppose, in which gamblers draw lots. The Director-General of Telegraphs has taken it into his head to enforce all at once a new system of watches and other wide changes throughout the entire department in India, on the recommendation of an outside expert who knows not the conditions of India and when the staffs everywhere whose co operation was never sought by gentle means, find it impossible to work the new system and when there is a huge accumulation of unattended messages, even though several were sent by post, at most important centres of the country, the foolish head of the department neglectful alike of the interest of his staff and of the public, orders an indiscriminate dismissal of 10 per cent. of the staff and threatens further reduction if the reduced number does not do increased work. The policy is bound to break and total disorganization must come in unless wiser counsel prevail and Government wake up. If ever a strike were justified and if ever all people in spite of inconvenience to themselves would be helping the cause of humanity by publicly helping the strikers, it would be so in connection with this Telegraph Department scandal.

The "Gujerati":—In certain branches of the subordinate service there is considerable dissatisfaction owing to the inadequacy of the salaries paid, unpromising prospects excessive rise in the cost of living and over-work. Strikes are becoming more frequent than before, and unless the superior officers are sufficiently careful, vigilant and sympathetic, consequences of a most undesirable character are certain to follow, as years roll by. The dismissal of delivery peons in the service of the Telegraph Department does not reflect much credit on their superiors either for their tact or their moral influence with the men dismissed. But the treatmen the signallers have received at the hands of the Director-General is little short of outrageous and is a fair illustration of the utter incapacity shown by certain officers to appreciate the stand-point of the aggrieved subordinates. The indiscriminate and summary dismissal of ten per cent. of the staff including the innocent as well as guilty is an unheard-of disciplinary or punitive measure in a government department. Such a high-handed and despotic measure does not affect only the men dismissed but also the public at large who are seriously inconvenienced by delay in the transmission of telegraphic messages and who have therefore a right to protest against the extraordinary course adopted by the Director-General.

The "Parsi":—When Mr. Newlands came out to examine the Indian Telegraph Department, he hurled at it various opprobrious adjectives, such as 'antiquated' and "antediluvain" doubtless well deserved, judged from St. Martin's Le Grand standpoint; but he has stayed to discover that the remedy is not so simple an affair as to the autocratic Roman officer who said "Go," or "Come," or "Do this." Also, Mr Newlands seems to have left out of his calculations that India is bigger than England and that the three classes of messages complicate matters a little. Anyhow, the first result of Mr. Newlands' reforms is a crop of troubles from Peshawar to Ceylon. If striking is a western idea then nobody can say that western ideas have not permeated the masses, for the telegraph peons are "out" in all sorts of places. Of course the strikers have contrived in a good many places, as at Bombay, to put themselves in the wrong; instead of keeping to their legitimate grievances they have gone on to make extravagant demands, and seeing the trouble they were causing have tried to dictate to the authorities, with the natural result that they have been discharged. This is a great pity, and the men probably owe their misfortunes to bad bodies who encouraged them to be contumacious; but the gh in some cases their conduct left no other course open to the authorities, who cannot work the department at all without preserving discipline, it is evident from the wide area of the trouble that the new rules caused very real hardship.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES IN BOMBAY.

The "Parsi":—it is satisfactory to note that the Honorary Magistrates have done such good work during the past two years in Bombay that Government in appointing a fourth bench, while confidence in the Honorary Magistrates' commonsense is indicated by the reduction of the number forming a quorum from three to two. It is not particularly interesting work which the magistrates perform, nor does it bring in its train a great mount of honour and glory; it is therefore the more creditable to their sense of public duty that so many gentlemen are found able and willing to do all this legal spade-work and so relieve an overworked stipendiary service.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

The "Indu Prakash":—Probably more expressive than Sir Pherozesha Meth's proposing the Hon. Mr. Dunn to be the President of the Corporation was the unanimous election of Mr. Manmohandas Ramji as Chairman of the Standing Committee in the place of Mr. Baptista, of fame as a caucus orginator and a Caucus Chairman. We heartily congratulate the Standing Committee on its choice. Mr. Manmohandas is not only a corporator of great experience, firm mind and practical wisdom, but is one of the commanding figures in the social and economic circles of Bombay. His services to the public as President of the Bombay Piece-Goods and other Associations are well-known. He is sure to be a successful Chairman of the Standing Committee.

MALARIA IN FRERE ROAD.

The "Rast Goftar":—Municipal officers have laid their heads together to ascertain the unhealthy conditions which prevail in the neighbourhood of the Frere Road; but we regret their best efforts have failed to give its residents immunity against malarial fever, which is raging with greater virulence in that locality than in any other portion of the city. At certain parts of the year Bombay is the most unhealthy place to live in, and the present reason is one of the worst of its kind. The entire length of the Frere Road, opposite to the works which are now in progress at the eastern foreshore, is infested with a species of malaria the like of which was never witnessed before in that locality. There has been a regular stampede amongst its residents who are leaving the place as fast as they can for more healthy parts of the city. The housing problem is, however, getting so hard that it is impossible for the residents of a whole locality to find suitable quarters elsewhere at a moment's notice—not even if it be a year's notice; and those who have to stick to it sadly willy have a most anxious time to go through. There is hardly a family there which does not complain of fever, and there is hardly a day when one or other of the members of a household is not laid up with fever. The situation is really serious, and no vigilance and expense would be too great to ascertain the cause and remove the complaint. The conditions of the drains and sewers in the neighbourhood must be thoroughly looked into; for if we do not mistake, during the early epidemic of plagues, the sewers were examined and several cart-loads of accumulated filth were removed. It would not do to explain away the cause by attributing the attack, as the health officer has done, to temporary accumulations of water in the compounds and rail-yards of the adjacent hospital and the Railway engineers. We do not at all believe that they are a contributory cause to the spread of malaria on the Frere Road. The compounds and the rail-yards have been standing in their present position for years past, and malarial fever was never so virulent in the locality. Other parts of the city have worse surroundings, and harbour more pools and ditches of stagnant water, but nowhere is malaria so violently raging as it does now on the Frere Road. We thoroughly concur with Mr. Dinsha Wachia that Dr. Turner's report is of no practical use, and that it is absolutely disappointing.

LIBEL OF PARSI LADIES.

The "Praja Bandhu":—The remarks made by the Bombay correspondent of the "Hindu" of Madras, and published in the issue of that paper of 26th ultimo with reference to the Parsis, have naturally caused an amount of indignation which is as intense as it is wide spread throughout that community, for they are of a grossly vile character and entirely unfounded. It is certainly cowardly for the correspondent thus to revile a whole community like the Parsi, which is speaking generally held in esteem by the members of the other communities. Under these circumstances the demand made on behalf of our Parsi brethren by their spokesmen in the Press that the "Hindu" should withdraw the allegations contained in the letter referred to above was quite reasonable, and we are glad to find that our Madras contemporary has not been slow in making "amende honorable" to the members of the injured community.

The "Rast Guftar":—The libel evidently finds its way through oversight, for the editor has withdrawn it as soon as his attention was called to it. We wish that the name of the writer, who is a correspondent from Bombay, was disclosed. The shame which such a disclosure would have brought on the writer would have been a condign punishment for tempering with the reputation of an influential journal under cover of anonymity. Being a resident of this city, he must have friends in the Parsi community and his identity should be revealed that the Parsis may know the jackdaw, in peacock feathers clothed, and ostracise him. The writer is evidently an educated man, but education, void of moral training, cannot cure what is bred in the bone. A writer who disgraces his education by a flagrant and studious libel of innocent and respectable ladies must have had his moral education sadly neglected at home and school; and should be considered a very unsafe man to be allowed to write for public papers. No breach of journalistic etiquette would be involved if the "Hindu" should proclaim his identity. Such an exposure would deter disgraceful writers of his ilk from circulating base falsehoods or a set purpose. If the "Hindu" wishes to make ample amends to the community whom it has grossly reviled, the only honourable course for it is to expose the writer who has betrayed it into publishing a libel which he knew was as utterly unfounded as it was malignant and mendacious.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

POOR SUBALTERN!

The "Pioneer":—The groan of the Subaltern is heard in the land! It appears that a maternal Government in tender regard for the longevity of its officers has ordered them to carry rifles, and otherwise as vigilantly as possible to disguise and conceal the fact that they are officers at all, not only on active service, but also at peace manœuvres. Apart from the excessive boredom and fatigue of perpetually trailing about a weapon which is seldom or never used, but which is in constant and imminent danger of becoming the property of an expert rifle thief, the whole proceeding is against the principles of many and traditions of all British officers. As was pretty clearly shown in the Boer war, the higher percentage of casualties amongst officers, as compared to men, was due not so much to what they wore, or did not wear, but to the extra exposure which an officer's duties necessarily involve. To burden him with a rifle is by many not only considered a futile, and not very heroic disguise, but also has one or two grave disadvantages. The greatest of these is the temptation placed in the officer's hand of becoming engrossed in fancy shooting when his whole attention should be devoted to the tactical handling of his widely extended company. One may call to mind what Lord Roberts' opinion was of the three officers who started a shooting match on their own account against some Boers near Bloemfontein. Another considered is that an officer should for the sake of his men be kept as bright and fresh as possible instead of being unnecessarily hampered with dead weight. Again, it is most desirable that an officer, without being conspicuous to the enemy, should be readily recognisable by his own men as well as his brother officers. In this connection many embarrassing mistakes took place in South Africa: the disguised British officer often receiving exceedingly scant courtesy from his own brethren, and none whatever when captured by a Boer. Against a less phlegmatic enemy these sartorial disguises might quite conceivably have ended fatally. Taking into consideration the undoubted divergence of opinion on the subject that exists it might not be inadvisable to reconsider the question.

MADRAS SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The "Madras Mail":—At the annual general meeting of the Madras School of Music, held yesterday evening at the School premises, the report, which is published in another column, dealt with the year ended the 10th September last, a period during which the School had gone down in numbers and revenue, though the teaching was as thorough as could be wished in the hands of an able Head Mistress and willing Assistants. It is very gratifying that the Honorary Secretary, Mr. W. F. Grahame, I.C.S., (retired), was in a position to mention that during the current year the numbers on the rolls had increased largely and that the funds of the School are now in a satisfactory condition. Mr. Grahame had helped the School to tide over a long period of financial depression and had given a most handsome donation to the funds; and his generosity has been recognised by his being elected a "Patron," an honour which is shared by very few.

The history of the School is very interesting. Its inception was due in great measure to Mrs. H. B. Grigg, whose late amiable husband was at the time Director of Public Instruction, and an ardent advocate of technical education. This was in or about the year 1890, and Mrs. Grigg found in the Rev J. T. Lawrence, M.A., then residing in Madras, a willing coadjutor, a learned musician and a keen educationist. Some drawing room meetings were held at Mrs. Grigg's residence, and a businesslike scheme for starting the School was formulated for public approval. A meeting was then held in the Banqueting Hall, with H. E. the Governor (Lord Wenlock) presiding, and it was unanimously resolved to open the School. Mr. Lawrence was appointed first Secretary and worked with the greatest enthusiasm, and since 1891 the School has done excellent educational work, as the results at public examinations amply prove. Mr. Lawrence was succeeded, on his retirement to England, by Mr. R. Hill as Secretary, and since Mr. Hill's departure the office has been held, with great advantage to the School, by Mr. G. H. Dawes, who was elected to a seat on the Council, and by Mr. W. F Grahame, an enthusiastic musician. With Miss Grace de Rozario, A.R.C.M., as Head Mistress, and with a competent staff of teachers under her, the future of of the School looks most hopeful. It is regrettable, however, that the number of outside supporters, in the form of annual or life members, is but small. The terms of membership are by no means exacting, and an educational institution which has stood the test of nearly seventeen years' existence, and has done really good work in the cause of Music, deserves well of the general community. There are several valuable scholarships and prizes attached to the School, and the Government have always shown a most generous interest in the welfare of the institution. The Report, to which we have referred above must not be taken as a review of the present day conditions of the School, for the period dealt with was one of unusual depression, and as Mr. Grahame incidentally remarked, much brighter days have dawned and the School is now making steady progress.

A SURMISE.

The "Indian Daily News":—The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," referring to Mr. Hobhouse's return to England earlier than was expected, remarks, truly enough that since the President of the Decentralisation Commission at an early setting suggested that it might be advisable "to scrap antiquated and therefore useless machinery," the Commission has been in little favour with the higher officials. That, of course, has long been apparent in this country. The correspondent adds that "there has been not a little silence then to flutter the bureaucracy"—which admirably hits off the situation. Latterly there has been not a little to flutter the public too, for example the non-appearance of the higher officials of the Imperial Secretariat as witnesses before the Commission at Calcutta. It is true that just at present the Commission is examining "in camera" a few of the Secretaries to Government at Simla, and that later the members will "confer" confidentially with some of the members of Government. All this is mysterious no doubt and a trifle irritatingly so, in connection with a Royal Commission. But one learns that in India what must be, must be, and even a Royal Commission cannot expect to scrap antiquated machinery much as it likes. The "Manchester Guardian's" correspondent surmises that Mr. Hobhouse's earlier return to England has probably something to do with Mr. Morley's desire to have his Under Secretary's first hand impressions before the large subject of the Simla reform scheme is discussed by the India Council. We are not disposed to believe that Mr Morley would attach undue importance to Mr. Hobhouse's "first hand impressions" on a matter that did not come under the mandate of the Decentralisation Commission.

KARACHI GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

The "Sind Gazette":—In most Indian educational institutions consideration is given to the physical development of the students. In the only European Seminary in Karachi—the Karachi Grammar School—this important matter is being much neglected. If the apparatus in the play-shed of the school constitutes the gymnasium, it consists of two upright posts, the relics of a pair of parallel bars, one post slightly higher than the other, the remants of what was no doubt a horizontal bar, also a ricketty ladder at the back of the school which is the superstructure for two swings and a trapeze, to one of which hangs some ropes in shreds. On the School Board is an influential Committee of enlightened gentlemen. The Headmaster is a trained European educationalist, with a European Assistant and a well-paid staff of trained teachers. What has been observed does not indicate that much interest is taken in the physical education of the pupils, and we commend the matter to the earn

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Hansa Line steamer Rheinfels, 3,240 tons, Captain G. D. Dirks arrived in harbour on the 13th instant from New York with a general cargo and oil.

THE steamer Hartport, 2,503 tons, Captain T. Helmar, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE F. Rubattino S. N. Co's. steamer D. Balduino, 2,684 tons, Captain, D. Magasini will sail to-day for Genoa, &c., with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Reichstag, 1,319 tons, Captain H. Thle arrived in harbour on the 12th instant, from Mikindani, &c., with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 268 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Goalpara, 1,359 tons, Captain H. Manley, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf etc., with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Green, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Bennett, Mr. Haugton and 15 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Quelon, 4,942 tons, Captain J. Underson, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon with a general cargo During the voyage she experienced strong N. W. winds and rough sea, on the west coast.

THE P and O Co's steamer Delta 4,779 tons Captain C L Daniel will sail to day for Shanghai &c with a China and Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Colombo :—Rev W G Robertson, Mrs Robertson and infant. Miss J Poxton. Mr and Mrs H Bruen, Mr A H Cobb, Mr G W Rogers, Miss Lorry. Mr J Edwards, Capt and Mrs R C Goodfellow and child,Mr H S Baillie Hamilton, 2 Misses Orrs, Miss Lorry, Mrs W H Baker, Mr A S Ginger, Mr and Mrs E D Silva, Mr J Kendall. Mr C, A Eeles, Mr C Geldard and Capt and Mrs Ingram. For Sydney—Riv G E Brown, Capt, W Chalmer, Mrs W Maxwell, Mr J Weber. For Adelaide:—Capt G Buchanan. For Singapore,—Mr Sulleman Khan, Mr and Mrs Tisdall and infant. For Yokohama—Mr. E J B Mackenzie. For Hongkong—Miss Holmer Dixon. Capt W U Mciklejon, Col and Mrs A Beale and Mr Wigham.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN.

MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus .....Comdr H Christian .....R Navy
H M S Sphinx.....Comdr Lilchfield ..... R Navy
H M S Lapwing.....Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith. .R Navy
H M S Redbreast ...Lt-Comdr W Hose ..... .R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie ...Capt J C Horder.....R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth ...Capt A W Heneage .....R Navy
R I M S Hardinge ...Capt S D Vale.....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ...Capt Hickman ...Survey Steamer.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 14.

Aicana	2312	Morgan	W & A G Co
Bedree	1439	Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bolimba	1607	Sewell	M M & Co
Braziliana	2438	Temblejee	The Captain
Caspian	2417	Capman	W & A G Co
Caledonia	3529	Peters	P & O Co
Egypt	4178	Sammors ...London	11-4 P & O Co
Fran'dale	3100	Kiddi	T M & Co
Fultala	2701	Allen	M M & Co
Gard	750	Andreasen ...Bangkok	F F C & Co
Goalpara	1359	Manley	M M & Co
Hartport	2503	Holman	M M & Co
Inchbarva	2572	Nicholas	W & A G Co
Kazombe	2936	Anderson	P & O Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Loodiana	2128	Clower	M M & Co
Labuan	2294	Ross	W & A G Co
Landaura	2156	Hall	M M & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Mazagon	3280	Lowe	M M & Co
Norfolk	3506	Boney	G Cotton & Co
Neobuddra	1961	Williams	M M & Co
Neidenfels	3417	Roda	Glade & Co
Nowrul Bahr	178	Macoda	Sultan of Muscat
Nasori	912	LeMire.P Gulf	17-4 Bo & P S N Co
Persia	4198	Powell ...London	28-3 P & O Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Quilos	4042	Anderson	M M & Co
Rheinfels	3540	Doiks	Glade & Co
Shah Noojam	2741	Foster	H A Hassum
Shah Noor	2783	Harrison	H A H Hassum
Shah Jehan	2566	rant	H A Hassum
Sheigh	2828	Wawn	K Nixon & Co
Xina	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—APRIL 14.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Captain.	Destination.	Date.
A Othello	3327	Bradley ...Hull	F Muir & Co	23-4
B Clan Macintosh	3043	Leunoso...Dunkirk	F Muir & Co	30-4
D & E Chupra	3954	England ...Antwerp	M M & Co	27-4
G Mohammadi	1252	R S Poris..Primrose	B & P S N Co	18-4
M Virawa	2176	LeBroeq ...Z'bar	M M & Co	16-4
N Dunura	762	Cuthbush...P Gulf	M M & Co	16-1
O Haidari	1563	DeLorne...Jeddah	B & P S N Co	20-4
P Umzumbi	2139	Mitchell...M'borough	R A Willis	16-4
Q Reichstag	1319	Thle...Z'bar	A Strandes	17-4

H W V D

Linga	943	McDiarmid	K'chi	17-4
			M M & Co	

M W P D

Indravati	513	Fakeera ...Mangalore	Bo S N Co Ld	17-4

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Britannia	1970	Garrick ...L'pool	W & A G & Co 19-4
2 Warora	2853	Shephard	M M & Co N F
3 Dco Balduino	2884	Maganzini.Genoa	F & R S N Co 15-4
4 Capri	2718	Peaone ...Shanghai	F & R S N Co 17-4
5 Clan Macintyre	3503	Weir	Antwerp F Muir & Co 17-4
6 City of Vienna	4672	Miller	Hull, &c K Nixon & Co 17-4
7 Reichenfels	2930	Potthest ...K'chi	Glade & Co 15-4
8 Imperator	2320	Mosca	Trieste A L S N Co 16-4
9 Oriental	3085	Palmer ...Aden	P & O S N Co 1-5
10 & 11 Delia	4780	Daniel...Shanghai	P & O S N Co 15-4
15 Gorjistan	2900	Scott	Antwerp M M & Co 3-5

ARRIVALS.

Apr.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
12	Reichstag	Thle	Mikindani, Mar 26
13	Rheinfels	Dirks	New York, Mar 3
	Quelon	Underson	Rangoon, Apr 2
14	Goalpura	Manley	Buseh, Apr 3
	Hurtport	Holman	Calcutta, Mar 31

The following vessels obtained their sportclearances on Tuesday :—

Steamer Delta, Daniel, for Shanghai, &c.
" D Baldnino, Magazini, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday :—

Steamer Oriental, for London.
" Caledonien, for Marseilles.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macleay, arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 10th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Gordon, left Suez for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the morning of the 11th instant.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Colaba, left Suez on the afternoon of the 12th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer China, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 11th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Marmora, arrived at Suez from Bay on the morning of the 12th instant.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Simla, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the afternoon of the 12th instant

DAILY EXPORTS—April 14.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—24 casks, Indian condiments, Merwanjee Ponjiajee and Sons; 101 cwts gum, J Noorbheram; 21 bales wool, M Vally; 42 bales hemp, Vatcha Shamji and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Britannia s—500 cwts nigerseed, Thakersee Heerjee: 14 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NORKOPING.

Othello s—300 bales twist, J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

City of Vienna s—6,500 cwt cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 20 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co.
Othello s—1,898 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 11,906 cwts cottonseed, A Kimjee, 8,000 cwts cotton e d, Sanday and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macintyre s—2,562 cwts rapeseed, D B Petit and Co; 25 bales twist, W and A Graham and Co; 150 bales twist, G Radhakisandas; 100 bales twist J M Kapadia and Co; 292 cwts rapeseed, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales cottonfly waste, C Heerjee and Co; 7 bales twist, R H Umrigar.
Chupra s—11,847 cwts myrabolams, W Bechar; 4 bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 600 cwts horns, E Mahomed.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Mackintosh s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 396 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, Vateha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR GENOA.

Gorgistan s—500 tons old iron, M Futehally and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Britannia s—123 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR PIRACUS.

Imperator s—5 bales twist, F F Campbell and Co,

FOR HONGKONG.

Delta s—30 chests opium, David Sassoon; and Co; 91 chests opium, M H E Elias; 80 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 20 chests, opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 12 chests opium, Sassoon David and Co; 32 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.
Capri s—500 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 230 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delta s—34 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co: 64 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 98 chests opium, C Bomonjee and Co; 58 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co; 284 chests opium, Phiroshah B Petit and Co; 62 chests opium, E J Abraham; 64 chests opium, C Ebrahim and Co; 215 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 15TH APRIL.

152 Transfers—No 6127 Vol E M ees, and No 612 Vol S Moses, are transferred from "C" to "F" Company with effect from this date.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant B. V. R.

STOLEN TREASURE IN A PILLOW.

Remarkable find of Jewellery and Diamonds.

After a lapse of nearly three years the Calcutta Detective Police have been successful in recovering the balance of the property stolen in a big burglary committed at 9, Bow Street, in June 1905, when jewellery and ornaments of the aggregate value of about Rs. 20,000 were stolen from the house of J. Paul Nero and Joseph Know, jewellers.

On the night of the occurrence, some burglars broke into the complainants' shop in Bow Street, and after securing the articles from an iron safe decamped.

As a result of the police inquiries made at the time, three men, two of them being Burmans who were found in possession of about Rs. 5,000 worth of stolen property, were arrested and being tried on the charge of possession of stolen property at the Calcutta Police Court were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment.

Up to very recently no further facts regarding the remainder of the stolen property had come to light, but on the 7th instant a fresh developme t occured which led to the discovery of a quantity of diamonds, rubies, and ornaments in a house occupied by an upcountry woman, named Punia Bibi, and Sobrati Shaik, at 18, Dedarbux Lane, Taltola, and this couple are now under arrest. It appears that on the 7th instant, a man, named Rahamatulla, went to the Calcutta Currency Office to cash a Rs. 500 note. On scrutiny, the note turned out to be one of those looted in the Bow Street burglary of 1905. The police were immediately communicated with and the man was taken into custody. He then said that he was cashing the note for another party, and it was eventually traced to Sobrati and Punia, who admitted having sent the note to the Currency Office for encashment.

Questioned by the police they related a remarkable story of its coming into their possession. They declared that on a dark drizzling night, about two months ago, they were passing through the Taltola Bazar when they noticed a pillow lying by the road side and picked it up. They took it home and found that it had an opening and, on closer inspection, discovered inside it the note and a number of precious stones with a quantity of jewellery. The house was searched by Detective Inspector Sukumar Chatterjee, and all the property stolen three years ago was recovered. The total value has not yet been ascertained and further inquiries are proceeding.

The accused, who are now under arrest, are awaiting their trial on charges of being in possession of stolen property.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	7	2	10
B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	12	9	28
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	18	18	37
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	4	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	9	3	24
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	4	4	18
G Malsim and Worli	7	6	14
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	17
Total	a 60	48	187
Total plague deaths to date	142,859		
Same date last year	68	58	128

a Includes one imported case from Bandom.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
13	12

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign :—

April, 13th 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	21	52	12
B	63	114	27
C	25	155	52
D	42	80	21
E	52	163	28
F & G	52	1	0
Total to date	302	565	140
Total rats killed			867

SOME stories of the functions which Parliamentary Whips are expected to perform were told by Mr. George Whiteley at the National Liberal Club dinner. One member asked him to bespeak a certain seat for the whole of the Session, another who had ousted an important personage wrote saying that he was not fond of fripperies and fopperies, but his wife thought he should attend a levee, and would Mr Whiteley send him the address a cheap, inexpensive, but good tailor. He had a friend in the Labour Party who, when he met him, invariably cried in stentorian tones, "Cheer up, Whiteley," and who once offered him in the House a piece of toffee.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AT THE KINGSWAY.

If it were not for the theatres, life, viewed from the point of clothes, would be intolerably dull writes our lady correspondent in London. Constant changes, however, consequent on poor success, have kept both modiste and fashion chronicler busy. We shall not, though, from reports received at all hands, be provided with further sartorial revelations from the Kingsway for some long time to come, and in the second act of "Diana of Dobson's" the frocks worn undoubtedly command attention. Although Miss Lena Ashwell is not one of the most notoriously good dressers, she has yet the most valuable gift, distinction, and certain little characteristic affectations, such as the collarless throat, that are every whit as welcome as the most perfected presentments regulated under the auspices of La Mode. Naturally, the confection to excite the greatest attention is the delicate pink chiffon worn by Miss Ashwell with its glorious embroidery of shaded dahlias. The high padded relief in which this embroidery is effected is peculiarly emphasised, and may be accepted as a sure prediction. As a "chef d'œuvre" and example of skilled modish workmanship, there can be no two opinions as to the triumph of this toilette. Considerable interest, too, centres round the essentially charming little morning gown, worn by Miss Ashwell, comprising a kilted walking skirt of striped tweed in delicate shades of hydrangea blue and mauve, and a filmy white net blouse finely and prodigally tucked and trimmed with needle-run lace, mounted over a rose-embroidered chiffon, the neck finishing with a dear little turn-down collar of embroidered lawn and cravat. Miss Ivor, an actress who invariably carries off the very latest dictates of La Mode with "éclat," is accorded a curious chocolate shade of ninon, to which fascinating shadows are imparted by a foundation of mauve silk. The fact that this is more or less a tailor-made enhances the vividness of the interest attached to the gown, the which, by the way, is trimmed with cloth.

THE VALUE OF A BACK VIEW.

It seems to me that I have been talking incessantly of late "arriere" aspect, and I can only plead in extenuation its immense importance. Almost instinctively, on being introduced to a fresh model, one seeks to find out if the back view has sufficient character and decision, to warrant it a first place in one's approval. The overdress or tunic, about which so much is being written and talked, is likely to enforce more than anything the elaboration of the back, and it is of marked significance that a consensus of artistic opinion selected the evening gown worn by Miss Ethel Matthews in "The Woman of Kronstadt" for pictorial presentment. The crossed fichu drapery of grey chiffon over the embroidery is most telling as are the dear little closely draped sleeves, ornamented up the top of the arm with a line of silver discs. The plagiarisms on this gown will be many, and the fates only grant there may not be an undue number of parodies.

TROUBLE WITH THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

That enormous red repository, the London Directory which always seems to me more like a concertina than a book, hardly promises interesting reading. Yet at my club it is impossible to get a peep at it when a new edition is published. Mr. More Ginder, an ordinarily wellbehaved young man, with no nonsense about him, is always in possession of it. He seizes upon it when the new volume arrives, and for the first ten days he gives himself up to it, and it seems to give up a good deal to him. After lunch and after dinner it is the same. They are inseparable; he loves it like a vice. The curiosity which most of us keep for the things of the spirit, the domestic affairs of the "Times," or the existence of luminous owls he reserved for the fatuous perversities of human nature as revealed in our conduct towards such concrete things as stre ts and houses, and that preposterous collection of accidents—the absurd names that have somehow contrived to fix themselves upon poor mortals.

He has no philological interest in the matter, but he can always pick out a remarkable crop from his rosy source which may awaken a philological interest in others. Ginder has learnt by experience that some skill is required now to find a confidant in the club, but he is artful. Happening to be in the library the other day to find out how many days there are in March, Ginder, hearing of my errand, told me that March had thirthy one days, and that this was easy to remember, for 31 was the reverse of 13. "And, talking of 13," he added, simply enough, "do you know that the L. C. C. didn't issue a '13' in registering motor-cars? No owner would take it up— odd, isn't it?" "I thought that silly superstition had died out," I said, uncautiously. He had me now. "Died out," he said quietly. "Do you know that 21·8 per cent. (or something like that) of the streets in London, according to the London Directory, which I've just been glancing at, have no number 13?"

"Take the Strand, Holborn. St. James's-street, Holborn Viaduct, Bloomsbury-street, Ludgate-hill, New Cut, Newington Butts; Cadogan-street, Eaton-place, for instance, and you'll find no thirteen. The superstitions belong to no particular district or class. Charles street, Berkeley-square, is without a '13,' and so is Hounds ditch, Clanri ad-gardens, Kensington, Frith-street, Soho, all make the same concession. You would think that Bayswater was the home of common sense, but what do we find? Wes bourne Park-road, villas, and crescent, and Westbourne square haven't a '13' among them. Try Bloomsbury—Torrington-square, Queensquare are thirteenless. Brockley, Brixton, Blackheath, and Chiswick tell the same tale. Nothing can be more pathetic than this cowardice, except perhaps the manner in which some streets and places try to hide it. A favourite dodge is to make it 12 a—a clumsy piece of hedging. Another is to combine 13 and 14. That is the way of Fleet-street and a hundred others. Cheyne-row has no 13, but it has the grace to stutter with 14, 14a, 14b. Sometimes the stutter comes at 12 and 12a. Eaton-square goes slap from 11, where Lord Kelvin lived, to 15. There are tons of 12a's

"Well, well," I said, "we're a weak kneed lot. But I must really be getting on." "Before you go let me cheer you with the news that although for the main part 13's are tenanted by foreigners and banks and Lyons's teashops, there are some stout-hearted men in London. Lord Carnarvon lives at 13, Berkel y-square, Lord Beauchamp at 13, Belgrave-square, Mr. Ricardo, the architict, at 13, Bedford-square, Professor Pepper at 13, Wimpole-street, and Mr. Richard Whiteing at 13, Regent's Park-terrace. Mr. Pierpont Morgan lives at 13, Prince's-gate, but he wavered so far as to take in 14 to split his luck. And let me tell you, too, that there is a street called Friday-street. Now, if the people who carry on the business in Friday-street are heroes, what are we to say to that bold soul who tenants 13, Friday-street? I made a pilgrimage to the spot the other day to see for myself. As true as I sit here, there is a 13, Friday-street, occupied by a bedding maker in an extensive way of business. There's courage for you! It made me feel a Briton again. The word pilgrimage," he darted on before I could speak, "reminds me that the allegorical names in Bunyaan's 'Pilgrim's Progress' can be found to-day on every side of us. And stranger names still.

"You can't think of a name?" said he brightly, "that isn't in the London Directory." "Pickwick," said I, "Wrong," said he. "She keeps a chandler's shop in Hackney." "Mr. Venus, then," I suggested. "Better than that," he replied, "there's a Mrs. Venus. She has appropriately enough, a sweet shop. Paris is a house decorator in Southward. Mars is a beer retailer. Now, if you'd asked for Sandgrass, Cuttle, Tupman, Copperfield, Nickleby, and Gamp," he cried, "you'd have had me. There isn't a survivor in London now, although there is half a column of Wellers—no Sanivel—and several Winkles." "How are you as to Crusoe?" I asked pleased at having at last touched the preposterous. "Here you are," he said calmly, "Crusoe George.' If you had asked for a Defoe you would have beaten me." "Whittington, then?" "Eight Whittingtons—no Dick. Let me tell you," he ran on, "there are four Heaths, twelve Coffins (six of whom are cabinet-makers), one Grave, and one Macbeth, which I take to be the Scottish for a place-name that does not seem to exist in England.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists. Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash. Condy's, Goswell Rd, London, Eng.

BY THE WAY.

THE WELSH EMBLEM.

Much use was made at Carnarvon of daffodils for decoration when the front of the platform on which Mr. Lloyd-George stood to receive the freedom of the borough was covered with golden masses of the flowers, and the Hulas Horn in which the certificate of the freedom was contained had daffodils embossed on it. There was, of course, significance in all this. Many Welshmen claim the daffodil as their national flowers, and at the same time they discard the leek. There is a tradition that the leek got its place amongst national emblems by a confusion of similar words, and that the distinctive decoration realy worn by Welsh soldiers in a famous battle was the daffodil and not the leek.

A BOLD HOAX.

Although one often hears of an attempt being made to palm off an old poem or story as a new one, it is seldom that a public speaker is cool enough to attempt the same kind of hoax. At a recent dinner, however, of the New Hampshire Society of New York one of the orators of the day, Mr. Luther B. Little, delivered an elaborate address at the close of which he said: "Gentlemen, I have repeated to you word for word the great speech of Daniel Webster, our greatest son, at the New Hampshire festival held in Boston in November 1849, and not a mother's son of New Hampshire here as recognised a word of it." In reporting this incident the "Springfield Republican" remarks that it suggests the interesting question whether the Websterian style of eloquence is yet out of date. It certainly confirms the impression left by the perusal of contemporary speeches in Congress that the type of oratory popular in America has changed very little during the last half century.

CROWS AND ROOKS.

A recent article on "Crows and Rooks" made reference to the natural antipathy of the two species for one another and recalls a tradition that is familiar to the members of one of the Inns of Court. In Gray's Inn Gardens there is one of the few remaining rookeries in London. Successive generations of rooks have made their home in the tall elms for more years than any one can remember. Although the colony is almost trivial in size now-adays compared with what it must once have been, it is still the joy and pride of the members of the "Honourable Society"—benchers, barristers, and students alike. Many years ago, so the story goes, a carrion crow made his appearance in Gray's Inn Gardens. Great was the consternation among the rooks in the elm tops, and as the unwelcome visitor showed a decided liking for his quarters the rooks, in disgust, all took flight. The benchers were in despair until the happy idea was conceived of poisoning the crow. Some tempting, deadly morsel was prepared, and the greedy bird swallowed the bait. Good news travels fast in the higher altitudes, and it was not long after the decease of the crow before the rooks came trooping back to their old quarters.

THE SPARROW AGAIN.

The English sparrow, following the flag with bicustomary meekness—the "meekness" that Mark Twain said was a qualification for possessing the earth,—has made his appearance at Pretoria, and his welcome is not altogether cordial. In the current number of the official "Transvaal Agricultural Journal" an active campaign is suggested against "this vicious and superfluous intruder." The sparrow gets hard names sometimes in the home country—and often deserves them,—but perhaps he expected a sentimental welcome in a new colony. The objections to him, it seems, are that he may become, like the rabbit in Australia, a universal pest, and so he is to be exterminated before he has time to multiply. This fear is based chiefly on the dreadful conduct of certain English sparrows that have colonised California, as testified to by the president of the Californian Co-operative Ornithological Club.

LOOKING FOR TROUBLE.

In California English sparrows have "literally" driven out many native residents as well as our migrant birds. At home we know the sparrow is a glutton and a thief. He counts it good sport to find a swallow's nest, dispossess the sitting tenant, and establish himself amongst the soft feathers that the mother swallow has lined her walls with. But in California he adds murder to his disregard for the rights of property. "Only last week," the California Information runs, "I saw a troop of English sparrows attack the nest of a pair of barn swallows, kill one of the birds, and utterly destroy the nest." Evidently the emigrant sparrow is a virulent Jingo, but if he kills insectivorous birds in a fruit-growing country his fate will be that of another "tenderfoot" whose epitaph is recorded by Mark Twain: "He went about looking for it. And he got it."

THE PAPER OF THE WEST.

After many years' life in the West, "H. G. W." cannot help noticing, by contrast, the formality and Curtness of an English district newspaper—kind of paper, that is, that caters for the rural population, where the village concert is good copy and the doings of the urban council a largely read item. I have one of these Western papers beside me (he writes), and take some examples of their news. I notice that "Hiram Schultz, of Third Avenue, pleasantly entertained at his home last evening a number of his friends. Games of various kinds were indulged in, after which a substantial collation was served, among other delicacies being Pork and Beans. At a late hour the guests returned home with loud expressions of delight at the way they had been treated."

Surely this is an honest and interesting peace of homely news, but what would we think if we saw such an item in any of our papers? Glancing further down, we learn that "Kate Jones has got a new bicycle, and may be seen most days gracefully coasting up and down Main Street."

Would not Kate's heart flutter as she read this artless compliment? Elsewhere we read that "Gus Lohr's face is wreathed in smiles these days, and he is handing round cigars to celebrate the arrival of a specially fine nine-pound baby boy at his home in Second Street. We wish this latest edition of the Lohr family all kinds of luck and long life." This, after all, is only our own formal announcement rounded off and embellished.

HOW IT IS DONE.

The last item of news in this Western paper is one that I can find no excuse for, continues our correspondent. It is this :—

"Motorman Dent took in the show last night."

This does not mean that the motorman in any way deceived the proprietors of the show, but simply that he attended it. It will easily be believed that the man who is at once reporter, collector, and canvasser for such a paper is often hard put to it to get enough even of this kind of news for a "daily." He has to meet all trains, and politely asks travellers, on the station, their destination or where they have come from. He calls every day at the hotel and copies the names of people who have registered there. He makes it his business to be on good terms with the "chief of police" (who by the way, is given this title no matter if he has anyone under him or not), and this gentleman gives him, first hand, the facts of any affair coming under his notice, the reporter repaying him by constantly representing him as performing prodigies of valour. Dependence on such slight items of news must be very precarious, and there can be little doubt that it is through this that so much that is sensational and exaggerated is cabled to England from America. The anxious reporter inserts some old woman's tale as the truth, and it soon gets to the larger dailies, and so to Europe.

THE FAILURE.

"I'm a commercial failure, sir," said the man who had just sold a pair of bootlaces. His gaping boots his tattered clothes, seemed to confirm the statement. "Yes," he continued, "I'm always behind the market. Yesterday I had roses, and there was a run on laces. Now as I've speculated in lace it's bananas. There's no telling what the people'll fancy two days together."

"But have you never had the luck to stock a selling line?"

"Yes once. I went in for Lifeboat programmes—"

"Well?"

"I got run in for obstruction," said the "commercial failure."

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

Reviewers of the third volume of "The Dynasts" do not seem to have noticed that in it Mr. Hardy has contributed to English literature a very good specimen of the "Mad Song." That name in its strict sense does not apply to any song that a dramatist, say, may elect to put upon the lips of one of his mad folk. Certain of Ophelia's snatches of song, for example, are probably taken from some pre-existent ballad, and are intrinsically sane. But the Mad Song proper is one composed to express the extravagances of a distraught mind. That sung to the Duchess of Malfi by "the wild consort of madmen" in Webster's play is an instance, though not a perfect one. It was Bishop Percy who noted the richness of English literature in lyrics of this sort, and he asked whether their abundance then might be due to the "English malady" of hypochondria. "It is worth attention," he says, "that the English have more songs and ballads on the subject of madness than any of their neighbours. Whether there be any truth in the insinuation that we are more liable to this calamity than other nations or that our native gloominess hath peculiarly recommended subjects of this cast to our writers, we certainly do not find the same in the printed collections of French and Italian songs, etc." Of the six samples given in the "Reliques," the first, "Old Tom of Bedlam"—probably that referred to by Walton,—is a somewhat pedantic effusion, full of classical mythology, but giving a grim suggestion of the days when a dark cell, manacles, and a knotted whip were the medicines with which men ministered to minds diseased. Of the other five, four are the ravings of the mad lovers, while the fifth is a theological skit of Bishop Corbet's on certain excesses in Puritanism. Mr. Hardy's has the advantage over all these in respect both of its occasion and its matter. The occasion is the Retreat from Moscow. One of the scattered bands of Napoleon's broken army are preparing to bivouac on the snowy Lithuanian plain. They are "tattered men like skeletons;" they are "stricken shades in a limbo of gloom." One man is salting a rasher of horse-flesh with gunpowder, another has brought in from foraging a dead rat and a few candle ends, and all are in the last extremity of exhaustion, when the news circulates that the Emperor has deserted his army and is already well on the road to Paris. It is the last straw. "Some become insane and go dancing round," and one sings this song which admirably expresses that mingled feeling in which laughter and the bitterest despair meet as in an apex:—

Ha for the snow and bear!
Ho, for fortune's made!
We can shape our bed without sheets to spread,
And our graves without a spade.
So foolish Life, adieu,
And ingrate Leader, too,
—ah, but we love you true!
Yet—he-he-he! and ho-ho-ho!—
We'll never return to you.

What can we wish for more?
Thanks to the frost and flood,
We are growing crones thin bags of bones
Who once were flesh and blood.
So foolish Life, adieu,
And ingrate Leader, too.
—Ah, but we loved you true!
Yet—he-he-he! and ho-ho-ho!—
We'll never return to you.

BROKEN MEMORY.

In one of his essays Stevenson somewhere says "Conceive that little thread of memory that we trail, behind us broken at the pocket's edge, and in what naked nullity should we be left!" The phenomenon of the slitting of the thin-spun thread of memory was perhaps less common when the remark was made than it is now. One reads from time to time of someone found wandering at large, unable to give any account of himself, having forgotten both name and habitation. From being an incident in actual life, loss of memory has passed as a motive into fiction, and it is curious to note how diversely it has been handled. One writer represents a character who has thus lost his label resolving to ascertain his identity by a process of exhaustion. He sits upon the amusing experiment of acting as if he were this or the other notability—if people accept him as such, good and well; but if not, why, he is at least one step nearer self-identification. On the other hand, in that remarkable book "Somehow Good" the treatment is very different. Algernon Fenwick loses his memory in consequence of an electric accident in the Tube, and the story of the man with his own past hidden from himself, yet with occurrences in which that past seems on the very verge of coming back, is handled with a skill that makes the book one of the striking things of recent fiction. A third instance is a book of Harland's written at a time when the problem of dual personality was a favourite theme with writers of fiction. It was only a shilling shocker, but the plot is good enough to be summarised. A female convict, wearied of her past, consents to have her brain operated upon by a doctor who has forcibly prevented her from committing suicide. From the operation she awakens with a mind blank upon the past and having everything to learn over again, from the alphabet onwards. This gives her a fresh start in life, and in the surroundings of the doctor's (house-hold she develops into a refined and graceful woman, so that presently a sculptor, ignorant of her history, marries her. A stormy journey across the Atlantic induces in the lady a malady of vision which the doctors at Havre pronounce paralysis of the optic nerve with a curious complication. The specialists at Paris confirm this diagnosis, and connect the complication with a slight depression of one of the bones of the skull upon which they beg the husband's permission to operate. The husband consents, with the result that the woman awakens from this second operation the woman who underwent the first, and the husband finds upon his hands, instead of the gentle bride he has recently wedded, a convict with rough manners and a gift of strong language. The situation is solved, of course, by the woman succumbing to the effects of the operation.

REHEARSED HUMOUR.

A recent writer, whose humour is suspect, has been writing about "bon mots" and saying that except in Ireland they are very rarely impromptus—that, indeed, in most cases they are carefully prepared for the occasion. He instances Talleyrand and Sydney Smith. The latter, he declares, relied upon his "fawn-like face," his "bonhomie," his infectious laugh for producing the necessary effect of surprise when the looked-for fortunate moment came. But he brings no great new evidence to rebut Lord Houghton's, who said that Sydney's flash "came to him" in company, and were afterwards "run upon paper." We agree that the famous "book in breeches" and "flashes of silence"—"mot-" at the expense of Macaulay—do suggest the sly economy of the professional concocter. But with others the opening could hardly have been foreseen. The case is clearer against Talleyrand. The critic instances some of the sallies that were prompted by [illegible] Montrond was taken ill, and he was not, we must remember, particularly good. "My friend," said he to Talleyrand (it sounds better in French), "we must [illegible] "What—already?" said Talleyrand. Now this "What—already?" response was originally made to a cardinal of the Church, the Cardinal de la Roche-Guyon, by his father confessor, who found the epicure in agony. The fact is that Talleyrand, like King Arthur, was an accretive hero; the sayings of others were added to the first, just as the deeds of others. Roman emperors and Norman knights were added to the second. Talleyrand scored even they say, by his ugliness, as Sydney Smith by his comely, rosy visage. The latter's account of his French rival may be recalled: "He had no teeth and, I believe, no roof to his mouth—no uvula—no larynx—no trachea—no anything; it was not talking, it was gurgling." Another man's "bon-mot" gurgled by Talleyrand became his. He even resuscitated dead jokes, for, as he might have said, "the death of wit is a grave matter!"

A SCOTT MEMORY.

The "Athenæum" records the death at Ealing of Katharine, fifth child and second daughter of Sir Walter Scott's lifelong and dearly beloved friend James Skene of Rubislaw. Born on May 9 in the year of Waterloo, in her three-and-twentieth year she quitted Edinburgh for Athens, when his son's health led James Skene to move his family to a warmer climate. There in 1841 she was married to John Foster Grierson Queen's Printer for Ireland, and for a time resided at Latakia, where her husband was British Consul, and subsequently for many years at Beyrout. Since her widowhood Mrs. Grierson had made her home with her sole surviving child, Mr Thornton Foster Grierson. "A stately figure, with faculties alert to the last, she sat amongst her books in a room decorated with many examples of her father's art, to which, in the epistle dedicatory of the fourth canto of "Marmion" (inscribed to Skene), Sir Walter makes a graceful reference:

As thou with pencil, I with pen
The features traced of hill and glen.

About Scott, whom, as a little girl, she saw almost daily at the time of his financial ruin, she had much to tell; but her reminiscences were shared with her friends only; the idea of publication was repugnant to her."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasent rub, which thoroughly cleanth, the teeth from

For Street Lighting. **Useful for Municipalities**

STREET LAMP.

THE WASHINGTON COMPRESSED KEROSINE OIL INCANDESCENT LIGHT

IS THE CHEAPEST AND MOST BRILLIANT LIGHT OF THE DAY

Specially Suitable for

RAILWAY STATIONS, RAILWAY WORKSHOPS, RAILWAY PLATFORMS, CROSSINGS, SHUNTING YARDS, Etc.,

MILL COMPOUNDS, STREETS, PARKS CHURCHES, PALACES, MESSES, OFFICES, SHOPS, FACTORIES, Etc.

ADVANTAGES.

ONE charge of oil lasts for one month.

Enormous Saving in the Consumption of Kerosine Oil. Russian Kerosine Oil (Bulk Oil) can be used.

Each Burner consumes 3 ozs. of Oil, which costs 2 pies per hour per Burner. Especially adapted for up-country use where gas is not available.

Storm and rain proof lamps from 500 or 1,500 candle power.

The lamps are very safe and free from any danger.

Already largely used by Railways and Municipalities.

For further particulars apply to

A. MAHLER,

APOLLO STREET,

BOMBAY

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS

Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS

OF THE ONLY RELIABLE

STORM

AND

PUNKAH-PROOF

LAMPS

FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to

THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,

R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES

REDUCED PRICES

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES

REDUCED PRICES

REDUCED PRICES

REDUCED PRICES

REDUCTION IN PRICES.

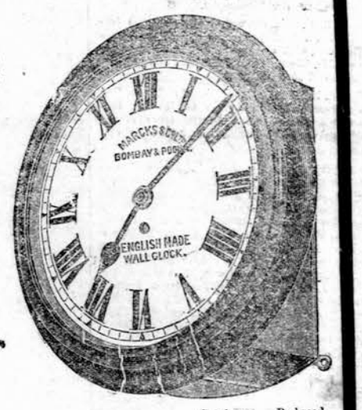
TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF

ENGLISH WALL CLOCKS.

SUITABLE FOR RAILWAYS, POST OFFICES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS GUARD-ROOMS, MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

IMPORTANT: Our usual guarantee, for a period of 2 years, will be provided with every clock. "CLOCK" signifies striking hours. "TIMEPIECE" signifies non-strike. These timekeepers are specially strongly made and of a special quality, best English manufacture throughout. They can be relied upon for accuracy under all conditions of climate. With reasonable care will last a century.

			Catalogue Price. Rs.	Reduced Price. Rs.
English 8 day Wind Pendulum Timepiece, 12-in. dial, bold figures and hands, solid mahogany case of extra strength, bezels of solid brass, bevelled plate fronts. The movements are fitted with solid steel pinions, fusee, chain and all improvements			85	63
Do.	do	Clock (striker), 12-in. dial	160	128
Do.	do	Timepiece, 14-in. dial	115	82
Do.	do	Clock do.	165	1 2
Do.	do	Timepiece, 16-in. dial	165	132
Do.	do	Clock do.	280	224
Do.	do	Timepiece, 18-in. dial	280	224
Do.	do	Clock do.	375	300
Do.	do	Timepiece, 24-in. dial	345	276
Do.	do	Clock do.	485	388



The 24-in. dials can be wound at the back as well as the front and are specially suitable for a Mill Factory or over a gateway as a public clock.

We guarantee all the above Timekeepers as the best that can possibly be made.

USEFUL OFFICE CLOCKS.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
Anglo-American 8 day Lever Timepiece, in English made solid mahogany case, 12-in. dial, bold figures. Having a lever movement this Timekeeper will go in any position—like a watch			Rs. 75	Rs. 60
Do.	do.	Clock (strikers)	" 95	" 76
Do.	do.	Timepiece, pendulum movement	" 65	" 52
Do.	do.	Clock do.	" 75	" 60

ENGINE ROOM or SHIP'S CLOCK.

			Catalogue Price.	Reduced Price.
In circular solid brass or oxidised metal cases. The movements are specially constructed to withstand the varying temperature of an engine room. 6-in white enamelled dial, bold figures, stouter hands, and with seconds hand. Timepiece			Rs. 65	Rs. 52
Do.	do.	Clock	" 75	" 60

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

The Most Valuable Medicine ever discovered. The best known Remedy for

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Acts like a charm in

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY & CHOLERA.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS. Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP and AGUE.

The only palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM.

Chlorodyne is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market.

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. **10.**

Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. **15.**

Guaranteed for three Years.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES

IN

216 STYLES TYPE

ON

THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,

28, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ltd., LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throughout the World.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

SILENT SUNBEAM MOTORS

The Silent Sunbeam Cars contain a number of unique features that are to be found in no other make.

The principal one is the Little Oil Bath, a simple arrangement by which the driving chains are continually immersed in a bath of oil, making the power transmission the cleanest, most effective and most silent form on the market.

Simplicity is the keynote of the engine construction. These Cars are the most reliable and speediest on the market.

Full Particulars and Catalogues on Application.

SOLE AGENTS:

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

MEADOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND. REQUIRES NO COOKING.

Adapted for use from birth upwards. Reduces the troubles and dangers of infantile ailments.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS

A solid food, easy of digestion, and recommended for children after weaning, and for those who require a readily digested, concentrated nutrient at any period of life.

Send for sample and valuable work for Mothers, entitled the "CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd. Karachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co. Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd. Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co. Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co. Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be

The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in

CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

DR. PROSSER JAMES.

Lecturer on Materia Medica, London Hospital.

"Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL contains the whole of the active ingredients of the remedy, and is easily digested. Hence its value, not only in Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, but in a great number of cases to which the Profession is extending its use."

DR. HUNTER SEMPLE,

Physician to the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat and Chest, London.

"I have long been aware of the great reputation enjoyed by the LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL introduced into medical practice by Dr. DE JONGH, and have recommended it with the utmost confidence. I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, that it possesses all the qualities of a good and efficient medicine. Its taste is by no means disagreeable, and might even be called pleasant. I have found Dr. DE JONGH'S OIL very useful in cases of Chronic Cough, and especially in Laryngeal Disease complicated with Consumption."

DR. SAUNDERS, C.B.,

Late Deputy-Inspector-General Army Hospitals, Superintendent London Medical Mission.

"I have used Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL extensively among the sick poor of St. Giles's, and consider it a valuable remedy, especially in the Wasting Diseases of Children."

DR. WHITMORE,

Medical Officer of Health, St. Marylebone London.

"My own somewhat lengthened experience as a Medical Practitioner enables me with confidence to recommend Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL as being more uniform in quality, more certain in its effects, more palatable, and infinitely less likely to disagree with the stomach than the Pale Oil. If I were asked for an explanation of the marked success which for so many years has attended the administration of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL I should say that it is owing to its extraordinary medicinal, dietetic, and reginimal properties, and which are found to exist in no other medicine that I am acquainted with, in such uniform combination.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL HALF-PINTS, sealed with Berry's Patent Capsule impressed on the top with Dr. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Obtainable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES,

ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECK, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and other Complaints, Lurking Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

When frequently used.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil. Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.

Insist on SAVARESSE'S.

KEATING'S POWDER

KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES

TINS & BOTTLES ONLY.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT K[illed] Price 5 Annas Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette"

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill A.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E., Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNAN & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co